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15 August 1983

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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ANGOLAN STUDENTS' LIFE ON ISLE OF YOUTH DESCRIBED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11, 12 May 83

[Article by Mauricio Makemba and Luis Fernando]

[11 May 83 p 3]

[Excerpt] The 2,445 Angolan students studying on the Isle of Youth are divided among the four schools (the so-called ESBECE) placed at the disposal of the Angolan Government, name Dr Agostinho Neto, Saidy Mingas, Hoji Ya Henda and Leogivildo Ramirez.

Life in the ESBECE

The Basic Secondary Schools of Teaching in the Countryside (ESBECE), have everything we feel necessary for modern teaching. The schools themselves are giant complexes which lack for nothing, not even movie theaters. They have large classrooms, multi-purpose laboratories, study rooms and libraries, and auxiliary structures such as a cafeteria, a permanent medical post, a music room well supplied with modern equipment, and recreational facilities (for basketball, handball, boxing and gymnastics, the sports chosen by the Angolan students).

The first 6 years of study in Cuba, for those who leave Angola after finishing the fourth grade, are spent in the ESBECE. Upon reaching tenth grade--after completing the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth grades, of course--students must leave the island in search of opportunities for higher education in Havana or outside of Cuba, depending whether or not the courses chosen are offered in that country. For the most part, they opt for courses given in Cuba in the many higher institutes which have been constructed. Students from our country are studying in 13 of these institutes, majoring in diverse areas of specialization, from electrotechnics to chemical engineering, with economics, medicine and others in between.

Life in the ESBECE, planned in order to obtain maximum results from the scholarship students, is summarized by actions which aim to guarantee satisfactory study conditions, maintain a permanent sense of patriotism in the students, encourage the students to produce, and live up to one of the maxims of sport: "A sound mind in a sound body."

One can truly observe this in daily life. Rising from bed (very early, as is usual in boarding schools where discipline and order reign) is followed by a flag-raising ceremony. Soon afterward, there is breakfast, and the main activities follow: classes for some and productive activity for others (this consists of caring for the citrus trees which abound in the surroundings and from which the students benefit greatly). In the afternoon, logically, the activities are reversed: productive work for the first group and classes for the second group.

At night, most of the students consolidate the knowledge acquired during the day through group study. This practice has shown itself to be advantageous, as concepts which were poorly assimilated by some students thus become understood. Those who prefer not to use the time set aside for group study for this task can (and generally do) occupy it with relaxing activities such as going to the movies, without having to leave the school.

In general, everyone gives priority to group study over the individual and entertainment. They do it for a reason, because the constant increase in the level of scholarly improvement has been the motto of the students. Aside from this, the awareness exists that "pulling" (to use the students' expression) high marks contributes to the collective success of the class, a factor of great importance above all for the immediate results. It is simply that, in accordance with the regulations, the class which is best (in output) in a given week is rewarded. The possibility of an excursion to one of the most enchanting beaches on the island has been one of the most sought-after rewards.

After we were informed of the existence of such incentives, we were not in the least surprised to come across students "butting the books" (studying very diligently, in student slang) very late into the night.

And, it is said, the general output has risen encouragingly with the advent of group study. We were told that the number of failures has decreased significantly and everything possible has been done to reduce them to a minimum. We were told that, aside from the scholarship students' growing interest in and dedication to scholarly activities, the output which is expected in the future depends on other factors. It will be imperative--this is one of the factors--to exert efforts to assure the students' timely departure from Angola when the vacation period is over. And why? "What has happened," they told us, "is that they arrive on the island almost always after classes have begun, there have been cases, even, of absence of up to a month and a half or 2 months before their arrival".

As a result, there is the late work, the difficulty in keeping up with the class; in summary, a deficient scholastic output if a total recovery is not possible. It is of note that the excellent climate of teacher-student relations also contributes to the obtaining of good results. The students have arrived at the conclusion that the teachers, students and staff of the ESBEAC are all part of the same chain, in a dialectic connection which cannot be broken without the risk of compromising the success of the formative project being built on the Isle of Youth. This is what the Cuban teachers understand, this is what the Angolan teachers understand, this is what the most conscientious students understand, and sooner or later, this is what the still irresolute students will also understand....

[12 May 83 p 3]

[Article by Mauricio Makemba and Luis Fernando]

[Text] The 15 days spent with our students in Cuba on the Isle of Youth permitted us to verify that which, upon leaving Angola, we know constituted their reason for worry. We are referring to the correspondence maintained between Angola and Cuba with family members. In general, the scholarship students complain about the lack of regular contact with their families without knowing who to blame.

As far as we know, there is a structure expressly created to watch over the situation of the scholarship student overseas, an organ of the cabinet of the president of the republic which has given its utmost. It does not seem fair to us, for this very reason, to think that blame should fall on it for this (partial) absence of correspondence with the students in Cuba. However, we will not say the same for the Support Branch of the National Institute of Study Grants, which among other things, is in charge of seeing that Angolan newspapers and other publications are provided to the students. It has been discovered that the students read about their country only very infrequently. For this reason, there does not exist the minimum awareness that one would expect of the transformations that have come about in Angola, of the involvement of the working class in the process of national reconstruction, of the heroic feats of the courageous soldiers of the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] in defense of the homeland which has been menaced by imperialism; in summary, the on-going situation in their own country.

Returning to the subject of family correspondence, it might perhaps be more prudent to admit that it is the families who are wrong, either through ignorance of the procedures that are used in sending mail to their student children, or--possibly--because they simply do not write. Whatever the explanation, correspondence with the students in Cuba is minimal, and this creates in them a certain emotional imbalance. We believe that everyone basically understands how traumatic it can be to be separated by thousands and thousands of kilometers from one's relatives, without knowing of their health, of what is happening in the family, and even of possible deaths of loved ones--sad occasions, it is true, but which still demand an almost obligatory communication.

Thus, it is important that our scholarship students' families do not shirk such a noble--even indispensable duty. This is exactly what they asked us, almost begging, and their words should not (at least they do not deserve to) fall on deaf ears. We will not forget today those who the country will need in the future!

Since we are on the subject, it seems a good time to mention that the unconstructive behavior adopted by some students is, in part, motivated by this "neglect" which they feel.

Separate the Wheat From the Chaff

We brought up, in the above paragraph, the undignified behavior of some of the students on the island. In fact, this is a phenomenon which exists, although not in a proportion which calls for panic.

This is what we think, because the problem has existed for quite awhile, leaving only its solution, which obviously has to obey methods. Without rashness, but also without condescensions of any kind. First of all, it is necessary to go to the heart of the problem: to investigate why certain students become involved in antischolastic activities (the stubborn refusal to attend classes and other regular curricular activities, antisocial practices, etc.).

The unanimous opinion is that the violators of school regulations are individuals who have had behavioral problems starting at home, with an education (some of them) based on decadent principles, with little or almost no chance of adapting to a new life in society, and (in most cases) they have a great aversion to agricultural work.

"Some individuals came to Cuba because their parents wanted to get rid of them," one student director told us.

It is hard for these youths (which only persistent reeducation can salvage) to conceive of an infinity of perfectly normal facts as a result of their careless education during childhood. For example, it does not seem normal to them to connect study with production! It is hard for them to grasp another example--understanding that, in a school, discipline has to exist. They do not understand that this regulation, which they hate and violate, was made for their own defense and in defense of group property, to define the space of action for one and all; it even defines the extent of the students' rights and duties. They prefer anarchy, the law (if you can call it that) of "no one orders anyone around," as if it could ever be possible to live in this world without order, without a reasonably firm division of responsibilities, rights, and duties! This is why they ignore or pretend to ignore what awaits them: the drastic measures of punishment. And these have almost always meant the expulsion of the infractors because of the seriousness of their actions.

It should be noted, nevertheless, that the prevaricators are rarely expelled without first having had a second chance. However, this opportunity is almost never taken advantage of, which attests to the bad character of those commonly called "the undisciplined."

Faced with this unencouraging picture, the student directors in Cuba are selected very carefully from future scholarship students by INABE [National Institute for Study Grants]. In this way, not only will the good image of the country be defended, but there will also be greater assurance of success from the start. Those responsible for the students in the Republic of Cuba also defend the necessity of punishing the students who are expelled in an exemplary way, because, as they said, "the students here are ready to imitate the 'undisciplined' simply because they know that nothing happens to them."

The Last Word

Close to the end of this report in our series, in which we tried faithfully to picture that which is the Isle of Youth to our Angolan scholarship students, we must leave clear the conviction reinforced by this visit: that an important chapter in our history as a nation is being written in Cuba. That in Cuba, we are witnessing today one of the most impressive demonstrations of high human sentiment, of which only proletarian internationalism has examples. To say, finally, that in Cuba we saw proven the justice of a political and socio-economic order which is the guarantee of happiness, cooperation and solidarity, a factor in understanding and harmony among peoples: scientific socialism.

12353

CSO: 3442/274

PAULO JORGE ON COOPERATION WITH PORTUGAL, SPAIN

Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 23 Jun 83 p 23

[Text] Paulo Jorge, Angolan minister of foreign affairs, at the end of his official visit to Spain, stated in a press conference that the ambassador in Lisbon is to be appointed his country's non-resident diplomatic representative to the Spanish Government.

The Angolan minister, showing little tolerance regarding relations between Angola, and Portugal, stated that during AD government period, these relations were normal, but could have been somewhat better if the former government had assumed the stand which, in his opinion, "once assumes relative to the Angolan presence and counterrevolutionary activities on Portuguese territory.

As for the future of these same relations, the minister stated that he did not know the present Portuguese executive's foreign policy program. "The government has just been established," the minister added, "and I believe that only after we resume relations will we be able to see how these relations will develop."

In Spain, on concluding his visit, dominated by the discussion of bilateral relations and Spanish participation, "in its national reconstruction endeavors," Paulo Jorge signed a technical and scientific and health agreement. The minister, who would classify the official meetings with Madrid authorities as of a political nature falling within the economic area within the framework of bilateral cooperation, "minimized the fact of having undertaken this visit only now, despite diplomatic relations between the two countries having been established in 1977.

We know, however, that a short term line of credit is anticipated on the part of Spain for the development of various projects, cooperation in the fishing area, technical assistance and personnel training. Projects are also under consideration in the agricultural and industrial sectors, among others, textiles, footwear, construction and construction material.

We recall that the trade balance between Angola and Spain is now in Angola's favor, which is considered normal, since Angola sells oil to Spain.

8870

CSO: 3442/1

DIFFICULTIES SURROUNDING POSSIBLE MPLA-UNITA AGREEMENT DISCUSSED

Lisbon O DIABO in Portuguese 28 Jun 83 p 16

[Text] There have emerged, especially in newspapers linked with "decolonization advocates," reports on a possible agreement between the Luanda government and UNITA, related to the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angolan soil. This departure of tens of thousands of occupiers who have heavy supplies, missiles and jet bombers, would be given in exchange for the withdrawal of South African troops from Namibia.

However, we are aware of the existence of several obstacles to such agreements: on the one hand, with UNITA itself, which has no guarantee on the actual withdrawal of Cubans, capable of returning to Angola if they limit themselves to regrouping in the Brazzaville Congo, also without yet knowing if the MPLA will succeed in freeing itself from its pro-Moscow stance in favor of a more moderate one. On the other hand, South African military forces do not think it is time to withdraw from Namibia yet, considering the present strong ties between SWAPO and the Kremlin: withdrawing from Windhoek, could not the Pretoria army just as easily return as the Cubans in the vent of SWAPO hostile attitudes?

Furthermore, there still exists the Cabinda problem. How are they to come to grips with the enclave question, knowing that it contains a large part of the wealth which is now used to pay the Cuban occupiers? FLEC leaders, such as Xavier Lubota, on the way to Lisbon, declared themselves against any agreement which was limited to merging Cabinda without any special statute, in an Angolan state, on whose politics the Cabindan people could not express their opinion; and, in addition, Lubota promised an increase in armed operations against some 7,000 Cubans, stationed in the enclave, in fortified positions.

There is also the problem of knowing who will help in the reconstruction of an Angola decimated by civil war. The personnel, experience and historical memories go back to Portugal. It remains to be seen if Lisbon is politically disposed in this regard. If not, there will always ensue stronger parallel and clandestine arrangements.

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

UNITA CLAIMS IN CUIMA, HUAMBO--In a communique circulated in Lisbon, UNITA made known that its forces "are not only inflicting enormous defeats on the FAPLA/Cuban coalition (government forces) in the country's southern and eastern provincial centers in a spectacular advance to the north but are also engaged in a sudden renewal of military operations. Among these, in the last few days, stand out an attack on Cuima, an important socioeconomic center west of Huambo (from New Lisbon), where they destroyed the military quarters, an electrical power station with two generators and the municipal commissioner's office installations. In the military quarters, they found a company of Cuban soldiers and two battalions of government forces," Also in Huambo Province, according to the communique, special UNITA military forces totally destroyed pumping installations and their respective conduits which supplied water to the industrial brewery area located on the Huambo outskirts. In the first of these operations, they burned 13 Star and Ural vehicles and captured 7 FAPLA soldiers besides a considerable amount of war materiel. [Text] [Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 23 Jun 83 p 27] 8870

UNITA ACCUSED OF MASSACRE--The Huambo MPLA-Labor Party Provincial Committee yesterday, in Luanda, accused UNITA of having set fire to the Angolan locality of Hongo and massacring its inhabitants. The MPLA official communique did not specify the date on which the armed group attack by the organization which Jonas Savimbi headed, occurred. It does, however, mention that the attackers "burst into Hongo and in cold blood massacred its inhabitants, sparing neither women, the aged, nor children." "Before abandoning the city," the communique added, "the assassins set fire to it," destroying more than "4,000 houses, depots, shops and public places." [Text] [Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Jun 83 p 16] 8870

FRANCE DETAINS TAAG PLANE---French authorities yesterday detained an Angolan airline (TAAG) Boeing 707 at the Roissy Airport when it was about to take off for Moscow with 110 passengers aboard. Airport sources said that they detained the plane at the request of a French company which alleges that the Angolan Government owes it \$130,000 (around 15,600 contos). The plane, which had arrived from Luanda, was towed to a site far from the airport after the passengers had debarked to await alternative flights. [Text] [Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Jun 83 p 16] 8870

UNITA CLAIMS--In Lisbon, UNITA disclosed that last April it had taken an Angolan town in Camgumbe, near the city of Luso, capital of the Moxico Province, on the Benguela railroad. In the communique, UNITA says it has effected 57 casualties among Angolan soldiers, that it had captured four and suffered five deaths and 13 wounded. The movement headed by Jonas Savimbi, added that after the occupation of Munhanga, Cangonga and Cangumbe, it destroyed the useless Benguela railroad. On the other hand, in Cangumbe, UNITA seized a railroad train laden with war equipment and provisions intended for the reoccupation of Cangonga and Munhango. [Text] [Lisbon O DIA in Portuguese 5 Jul 83 p 1] 8870

UNITA COMMUNIQUE--In the communique circulated yesterday in Lisbon, the UNITA Central Committee, referring to what it classifies as international press assumptions on the liberation of the Czechs through Kinshasa and not Harare, made clear that it has nothing specific against Zimbabwe, but will not accept any assistance from the so-called Front Line, and for the same reason, did not accept Lusaka (Zambia). This document also asserts that the countries of said Front Line know Angola's problems better than others; but persistently refuse to take a stand on the withdrawal of Cubans and subsequent formation of a government of national union between UNITA and the MPLA, the only solution to the struggle in Southern Africa, including Namibia's independence. On the other hand, the liberation of the Czechs through Kinshasa (Zaire), according to UNITA, has no political significance, for there was no direct contact between UNITA and the Zaire authorities. The entire liberation movement was carried out through the International Red Cross Committee in Geneva and its delegation which was on UNITA bases for a week, the communique further clarifies. [Text] [Lisbon O DIA in Portuguese 2 Jul 83 p 7] 8870

EDITORIAL ON UNITA--The arrival in Lisbon of 10 Portuguese freed by UNITA gives us the opportunity for reflexion, from which we shall point out two ideas, given the evident impossibility, in the short space of this column, to analyze every facet of an obviously complex question. The first idea is that referring to the activity, in Angolan territory, of the Jonas Savimbi liberation movement. However much Luanda authorities endeavor to instill the idea that it is a question of a puppet group, without any real hold among the people, the facts persistently refute it. UNITA exists, actually controls definite areas of the country and, contrary to what one would expect, after so many years of combat in the woods, seems more and more active and disposed to assume the political role which unequivocally belongs to it in Angola. Its struggle is directed against Marxist power established in Luanda and which holds its ground there because of Cuban-Soviet support, without the approval of the people who were never consulted. The other idea concerns the irresponsibility with which, in some areas, here in Portugal, collaboration with Angola is regarded. They entice people to go to work in the ex-colony without previously informing them of the risks they run in a country engaged in civil war. It becomes evident that UNITA, as Savimbi, on several occasions, has made it a point to stress, is not fighting the Portuguese working in Angola, but the MPLA. This is the target of its struggle. However, they cannot avoid affecting some of our fellow-citizens. A delayed enlightening of cooperator candidates on the part of the Portuguese authorities would perhaps avoid lamentable conditions. [Text] [Lisbon A TARDE in Portuguese 4 Jul 83] 8870

LUBOTA ON MPLS-UNITA NEGOTIATIONS--Regarding news on official or gratuitous negotiations between the MPLA and UNITA, A TARDE interviewed FLEC president, Francisco Xavier Lubota, who stated that as for the hypothesis of an agreement between UNITA and MPLA, "FLEC, as a movement of the Cabinda people who are fighting for their independence, viewed it with great interest since Angola is an African country which for a long time has been plunged in a civil war which Russian-Cuban social-imperialism inflicted on them." He also said he hopes that this agreement will be the first step toward a genuine peace with Angola, for which the existence of the FNLA must not be overlooked. However, regarding the Cabindan people, he asserted that, come what may, "they will never be Angolans." Francisco Xavier Lubota also censured the so-called "Algor Agreement," which "unjustly and illogically," treated Cabinda as an integral part of Angola and decided its fate without consulting either the people or their representatives. Referring to the Marxist-Cuban forces and the FAPLA (about 7,000 men) who now control the Cabinda seaboard, he also added "that the next few months might be arduous ones for the enemy, as most of the people have taken refuge in Zaire or the Congo and government troops do not enter inland, confining themselves to protecting oil-bearing plants. In conclusion, he expressed hope that Cabindan natural resources, particularly oil, be put at the Cabindan people's service and not exploited to defray the expenses of a foreign occupational force and guaranteed that once assumed their rights, the country will collaborate with all its friends. [Text] [Lisbon A TARDE in Portuguese 27 Jun 83 p 3] 8870

FOREIGN MINISTER'S 5-DAY VISIT--Mari Alkatiri, minister of foreign affairs of the East Timor Democratic Republic, has been in our country since the day before yesterday as part of a number of visits he is making to those African countries which have Portuguese as their official language. He will stay in Angola for a 5-day period during which time he will hold talks with party and government officials, and will brief them on his country's present situation, which is characterized mainly by a ceasefire with the Indonesian occupant. Mari Alkatiri described his country's present situation as indeterminate, adding that the East Timor Government agrees with the ceasefire on the condition that the Indonesian forces withdraw. [Text] [MB260703 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 26 Jul 83]

CSO: 3442/304

NORWEGIANS EXPLORE FOR OIL IN COTONOU

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 29 Jun 83 p 4

[Article by Flemming Dahl: "Norwegian Search for Oil in West Africa"]

[Text] "Saga Bar" is painted in shaky letters on a little tin shanty of a tavern in the western African coastal town of Cotonou, which, with its nearly 200,000 people, is the trade center of the developing country of Benin. The name of the bar came into existence after the Norwegian oil company Saga Petroleum established itself down there a few years ago with the intention of expanding and getting production started in a small oil field off the palm-lined coast. But don't think that Norwegians own shares in that bar establishment!

The Norwegian Saga employees and their families in Cotonou constitute a colony of well over 100 people, more than 20 of whom are children who go to a Norwegian school that was established for that purpose.

The Norwegians must have taken a skeptical look at the globe before traveling down here. What would it be like to live and work in that town and, as far as anyone was required to do so, to work out in the Seme oil field, too? How would cooperation develop with the authorities in Benin, who are the owners of the oil field and Saga's employers? What would it feel like to be white experts who were supposed to teach black citizens of Benin to produce, store and sell crude oil?

"One must become completely readjusted. One is not in Europe any longer," Svein Foss maintains. He is the chief of the tank installation inside the palm woods where the oil is stored before being loaded aboard tankers to be exported. The installation is half an hour from Cotonou by automobile, and Foss is the only Norwegian whose daily work is precisely there.

"You can't simply pick up a telephone and say you have to have something or other. You become accustomed to resorting to all kinds of expedients, and to waiting and waiting," he says.

Foss has lived in Cotonou with his wife and three children since last summer, when the tank installation was ready for use. But their house at home in Larvik is waiting for them to come back to some day.

Like most Norwegians down here, the Foss family has a material standard of living that far surpasses the average in Benin: a house of the southern European type, an automobile and three servants.

That may seem paradoxical, since Benin--which was a French colony until 1960 under the name Dahomey--now is a so-called people's republic under semimilitary control based on the doctrines of Marx and Lenin. But there seems to be a desire on the part of the authorities for foreign residents to live in the manner that characterized the colonial period--if for nothing else, then perhaps because that creates jobs.

The oil-producing project also gives employment to the local population. In addition to the many Norwegians and a small number of other foreigners from Western Europe and North America, the project employs close to 300 citizens of Benin.

In recent years, the Seme oil field has been equipped with 3 small steel platforms of a depth of less than 50 meters in a climate that is far more friendly to humans than the climate Saga is familiar with in the North Sea. The field is also equipped with a mobile drill rig that was built in Norway, like the permanent platforms.

Two orange-painted supply ships belonging to the Norwegian Wilh. Wilhelmsen shipping company shuttle back and forth with heavy loads between the oil field and a base in Cotonou. Two small helicopters that belong to the Norwegian Lufttransport company and handle urgent deliveries only take a few minutes to cover the same distance.

Oil production got underway little by little last fall. At first, oil is sent through a pipeline to the tank installation on land. From there it is loaded aboard tankers and sold to European purchasers.

The chief of the Saga project in Benin, Richard Barry, is an American, but he has worked for Saga in Norway for many years. He too can tell you that it is not a simple matter for Europeans to work in a country where the telephone system can be put out of operation when the rainy season is at its worst, where one is not said to be safe from salvos of bullets fired by soldiers if he drives past the president's palace after dark and where the president's ministers want to have a say in decisions concerning both large and small business affairs.

If it occurred to any of the Saga people beforehand that the authorities in Benin would treat them as gods, they were mistaken. "No, many of the people of Benin are sophisticated, many were educated in France and they make no bones about letting us know that Seme is their oil field," Barry says.

When Libya's head of state, Mu'ammar Qadhafi, visited Benin recently, the Saga management received still another reminder that they are not in Europe any longer. The citizens of Benin employed by Saga, along with a large number of other workers in Cotonou, were ordered out into the streets to cheer for the prominent guest, and it would not have been of much use for the employers to protest against having the day's program upset.

But although the authorities in Benin make the decisions in regard to what Saga is going to do, that company--La Saga, as it is called in the official French language--enjoys great respect and is greeted with broad smiles in the streets.

According to the Norwegians, the people of Benin fortunately are free of corruption, in contrast with their brothers in some of the neighboring nations. But on a more ingenuous level they are willing to accept small gifts. Hardly anything seems to be able to mollify a customs official, a chauffeur or a street vendor more than La Saga's colorful adhesive marking labels.

For safety's sake, the Norwegians in Cotonou set themselves up with their own ambulance and a Norwegian doctor. In addition, they have an insurance arrangement which states that in serious cases they can send for a Swiss ambulance aircraft for transportation to European hospitals.

"There is a 90 percent chance that, in the course of a month, a Norwegian down here will catch a diarrhea ailment," Tore Torjussen says. Torjussen runs the doctor's office. He is on leave of absence from his position as resident physician at the Moss Hospital.

A case of appendicitis will be more than enough to make Torjussen call for the Swiss aircraft, for, as he says, "it is more dangerous to cut into a person with a scalpel down here than it is in districts where the humidity is lower and microbes fewer."

One of the first things he had to do after arriving in Cotonou was to requisition a helicopter to go out to the Seme oil field to take care of a sick citizen of Benin.

Operation of the helicopters is taken care of by two pilots and a mechanic--all Norwegians. Pilot Arne Maeland, from Tysnes, says that seven or eight trips are made to the Seme oil field every day, and that amounts to more than 100 hours of flying every month.

The helicopter people and the key Norwegian personnel aboard the Wilhelmsen ships and the "Amazon" drill rig are long-distance commuters and, in contrast with the Saga employees, they do not have their families with them down here. "But the Saga people open up their homes to us when we are lying close to shore," says Hans Bjerkli, a Hardanger man, who is the captain of the supply ship "Tender Benin."

We will not comment on the question as to whether the Wilhelmsen people very often find the time to visit the tavern in Cotonou that was mentioned earlier. But the paint on the tin shanty is orange like that on the supply ships, and it is said to have been left over after one of them was painted.

9266

CSO: 3497/8

BRIEFS

PRICE DISAGREEMENT WITH NIGERIA--Deliveries of cement to Nigeria from the Onigbolo Cement Company in Benin Republic, are being hampered by disagreements between the Nigerian and Benin Governments over pricing as well as by transportation problems. The company, a joint-venture between the two Governments, was scheduled to sell 60 per cent of its 300,000 tonnes per annum output to Nigeria, starting from last April (W.A. March 21, 1983), but so far has been unable to start deliveries. Indications of the continuing disagreement on prices was given in Lagos recently by Nigeria's Minister of National Planning, Mrs. Adenike Egun Oyagbola, in a meeting with the Belgian Ambassador to Nigeria, Mr. Herman Matsuert. Mr. Matsuert, whose country has offered to finance the construction of a N13m. rail line from the factory to Ilaro in Ogun state of Nigeria was still committed to taking the cement. Mrs. Oyagbola said that Nigeria would keep to the commitment if the Benin Government agreed to remove the excise duties currently charged on cement from the factory. She said Nigeria had already agreed not to charge import duties on the cement and is also supplying oil to the factory at subsidised prices, and hoped that both countries would make all efforts to ensure that cement from the factory would be able to compete with cement from other sources. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3439, 11 Jul 83 p 1621]

CSO: 3400/1671

SONACO MAY BECOME JOINT STATE-PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Brazzaville MWETI in French 7 Jul 83 p 3

[Article: "Board of Directors of SONACO: For the Establishment of a Mixed State-Private Company"]

[Excerpts] Liquidate SONACO [National Construction Company] and establish a mixed state-private company to carry on the same activities. That is the conclusion reached by the board of directors of the company at an extraordinary meeting held on 5-6 July 1983, presided over by Comrade Benoit Moundele-Ngollo, member of the Central Committee of the PCT [Congolese Labor Party] and minister of public works and construction.

This proposal, which will be considered by the cabinet before it is implemented, follows a disappointing conclusion reached by the board of directors at their 2nd meeting held from 24 to 26 March in Brazzaville.

At this meeting the members of the board of directors were unanimous in concluding that, since the company was established, it reportedly suffered from poor management, which was illustrated by a high percentage of salary costs, amounting to 60 percent of business volume on a continuing basis.

Moreover, when the need for housing was increasing, there was a noticeable decline in activity by the company, due essentially to the following:

- 1) The absence of policy of obtaining equipment and materials to carry on company activity, forcing the company to accept inflated employment levels.
- 2) Following an ill-considered policy in the management of supplies.
- 3) The development of an attitude of carelessness, lack of concern, and irresponsibility among company officials and workers.

At the end of the March meeting of the board of directors a small committee was appointed to prepare for the present, extraordinary session of the board. The committee prepared a series of documents which indicate that the principal shortcomings undermining the performance of SONACO are: too many employees, the absence of a policy of investment in equipment to carry out company activities, the total lack of accountants at work project sites, a lack of respect for supply policy, inadequate appreciation of estimates on specific

construction projects, a lack of organization in the application of plans to implement construction programs, an absence of work norms defined by very specific parameters, a lack of respect for time phasing in carrying out construction activity, a failure to follow budget forecasts (particularly the Treasury), an absence of coordination among staff personnel, and an absence of depreciation forecasts for accounting purposes.

Furthermore, the company financial report dated 30 May 1983 shows a negative balance in the operating fund, as well as a very substantial amount of short term debt. It should be noted that SONACO's capital has been entirely absorbed in the deficits resulting from the past 3 fiscal years. In accordance with the provisions of Article 11 of Law No 13/81 of 14 March 1981, which contained a charter for state companies, SONACO could now be liquidated.

Faced with this situation and taking into account a new sense of direction, the board of directors considered that the company should change its status and become a mixed state-private enterprise.

The proposal made by the board of directors is awaiting the approval of the government. However, before obtaining such approval the board of directors will have to draft the statutes and by-laws of the new, mixed state-private company which might be established, if necessary, on the ashes of SONACO.

5170

CSO: 3419/1080

RESULTS OF PSF-PCT MEETING IN PARIS NOTED

Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACT in French 5 Jul 83 p 2

[Article: "French Socialist Party and Congolese Labor Party Favor a Policy of Structured Co-Development"]

[Text] Brazzaville, 5 July--The French Socialist Party (PSF) and the Congolese Labor Party (PCT) have agreed on the application of a policy of structured co-development, following the visit to Paris (from 27 to 29 June) of Comrade Pierre Nze, member of the political bureau and in charge of the foreign relations of the PCT.

In order to achieve this goal, the two parties decided "to give their cooperation a regular framework in the form of an agreement which will be submitted for the signature of their respective, national leaders," thus stated the joint communique following their meetings.

According to the communique, the two parties "will favor in particular the establishment of cooperative offices resembling the economic committees involved in bilateral trade between the Congo and France, and particularly involving the nationalized French companies."

The communique stated: "The struggle against the crisis which affects the two countries in different ways requires deepening reflection and analysis on the problems of planning and forecasting and the establishment of flexible institutions better adapted to the present needs for cooperation between the two countries."

The two parties also exchanged views on the international situation, with particular reference to African problems.

Regarding the situation in Chad, "the two parties consider that a return of lasting peace will necessarily require a process of national reconciliation among all Chadians."

With particular reference to the situation in southern Africa, the two parties condemned in the firmest way the policy of apartheid followed by the Pretoria regime, as well as the acts of aggression committed against neighboring, sovereign states. Moreover, they repeat their condemnation of the illegal occupation of Namibia and demand the immediate application of United Nations Resolutions 432 and 435, without any prior conditions. On this occasion they reiterate their support for the Front Line Countries.

In these meetings the PSF was led by Lionel Jospin, who has become first secretary of the party since the election of the former first secretary, Francois Mitterrand, as president of the republic on 10 May 1981.

5170

CSO: 3419/1080

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

BRIEFS

SPANISH PRESENCE--The demand from Malabo that all Spanish troops and police leave the country may mean that the entire Spanish presence is coming to an end, according to the Spanish official in charge of cooperation. Sen. Ramon Peidroo, Director of the Spanish Co-operation Office, said that if all 54 Spanish military and police personnel left, including those who look after two small */Aviocar/* [in italics] aircraft, the Spanish colony would be "isolated". This would be an unacceptable risk for the 300 Spanish aid personnel who work in the Republic, he added. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3439, 11 Jul 83 p 1631]

MORE FRICTION WITH SPAIN--The fate of Sergeant Venacio Miko, accused of involvement in the recent coup attempt (West Africa, May 30), has caused yet another rift in Hispano-Guinean relations. After the coup attempt, Sergeant Miko sought asylum in the Spanish Embassy in Malabo, but was subsequently handed over to President Nguema's Moroccan personal guard after assurances from Guineans that he would have a fair trial. That trial sentenced Miko and two others (Sub-Lieutenants Carmelo Owono and Gregorio Micha) to death. These latter were subsequently executed, but Sergeant Miko, apparently following appeals for clemency from Madrid, had his sentence commuted. He was last reported to be in the custody of the President's Moroccan guard. Equatorial Guinean Foreign Minister Marcelino Nguema, was in Madrid before travelling on to New York last week, and he had talks with Spanish Prime Minister Gonzalez and his Foreign Minister, Senor Moran. The content of those talks was not made public, but a statement at the Spanish Senate by Senator Moran that 70m. Pesetas-worth of Spanish aid to the former colony had been fraudulently obtained by un-named officials in the Republic cannot have improved the climate. As he left for New York, Senor Nguema denied reports that Malabo had called for Spanish military and police advisers to return home (West Africa, July 11). These reports had led to speculation that the whole Spanish presence in the Republic would leave. The Minister added that Spanish economic aid to his country should continue and even be stepped up. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3440 18 Jul 83 p 1685]

CSO: 3400/1719

ERITREAN LIBERATION FRONT LEADER INTERVIEWED

Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 8 Jul 83 p 12

[Article by Dag Leraan]

[Text] "Unity in the Eritrean liberation movement is a requirement for success. The disunion of the liberation forces does not help the Eritrean people but the enemy--Ethiopia."

The liberation movement in Eritrea has been split into several organizations since the early 1970s, and several attempts to create unity have not had success.

Dr Habte Tesfamariam leads one of the factions in the liberation movement, ELF--the Eritrean Liberation Front--and he has just been on a short visit to Norway together with the leader of Eritrea's Red Cross/Red Crescent, Dr Yousuf Berhanu, and ELF's Stockholm representative, Eyob Beserat.

Unity

Dr Habte attaches great importance to promoting his organization's view of the necessity for unity among the different liberation organizations. ELF, which he represents, is now also unfortunately divided after many and sometimes bloody internal disputes in the last couple of years. On the other side in the liberation struggle for Eritrea's independence stands EPLF--the Eritrean's People Liberation Front--which all observers regard as the strongest organization and which is actually conducting the armed struggle against the Ethiopian occupying forces.

"Last December my organization united with another of the Eritrean liberation organizations, and we have invited others, including the EPLF, to join our unity declaration."

"EPLF, which has long been considered the strongest of the liberation groups in Eritrea, has also issued an invitation for unity. Why can you not support it?"

"EPLF has a quite different view on unity," Dr Habte says. They desire a unity dominated by themselves, with complete centralization, with dictatorship."

"You are also rejecting EPLF's invitation to create an Eritrean parliament in the liberated areas?"

"We have studied EPLF's proposal carefully, but it only showed us that the declaration regarding unity which EPLF has made is not designed to create unity. EPLF's proposal aims to silence their opponents and to assure them complete military control over the other organizations."

Military Strength

"EPLF has today an estimated 30,000 men under arms. How many do you have?"

"That is a military secret, but let me emphasize that it is not the number of soldiers that count but support from the people. We have suffered a military reverse in the last 3 years but do not regard this as so serious as long as we know we have the support of the people."

"It has been some time since there have been reports of ELF forces being engaged in struggles with the Ethiopian army while EPLF is constantly engaged in military action."

"Our military activity is big but it is not immune to the international conspiracy against ELF, in which there is a blackout of information concerning our military activity," Dr Habte says. He does not want to become involved in saying when and where ELF military engagements have taken place in the last year or so.

After a military reverse in 1981, ELF's soldiers--an estimated 4-6,000--pulled back to the Sudanese border where Sudanese security forces disarmed them. In one of these camps particularly, Kora-Kor, there has been widespread criticism of the ELF's leadership, and the soldiers there have drawn up their own statement in which they state that they want to belong to any Eritrean organization which actively fights for the Eritrean people and the Eritrean revolution.

Dr Habte Tesfamariam replies to this question by saying that practically all the soldiers in Kora-Kor and Tadhia, the other camp, have now been brought into Eritrea where they are fighting for ELF. Only a small group, which he calls "anarchists," has elected to go with EPLF. This information contrasts sharply with reports from other quarters which tell of desertion to EPLF forces and a complete absence of military action by the ELF.

A third group within ELF is led by Abdullah Idress, who carried out an armed coup during the ELF Congress in March of last year. He is supported by Saudi Arabia and Iraq but hardly has more than 150 soldiers and, according to Dr Habte, has no support either within the ELF or among the Eritrean people.

Political Similarity

"Politically there is little difference between ELF and EPLF," Dr Habte maintains. "It is the political practice which distinguishes them. EPLF is dictatorial. They have tried to crush us militarily, among other ways in military cooperation with the liberation movement in the neighboring province of Tigray--TPLF."

The war of liberation in Eritrea has been going on for over 20 years and was led for many years by ELF. In 1971 a radical faction broke away and created EPLF. After severe internal struggles toward the end of the 1970s, EPLF emerged as the stronger of the two, and ELF has been more or less paralyzed by internal factional struggles, partly with bloody results.

This spring Ethiopia launched a new offensive against Eritrea but just now the front is quiet. At the same time Eritrea has been hard hit by drought and a lack of food, and one of the tasks of the ELF delegation during its visit to Norway is to appeal for humanitarian help.

6893

CSO: 3497/9

GOVERNMENT EXPLAINS VALCO DEADLOCK

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3439, 11 Jul 83 pp 1622-1623

[Article by Nii K. Bentsi-Enchill]

[Text]

The Ghana Government has said that "by their conduct throughout most of the February 14-May 27 negotiations, representatives of VALCO showed beyond a doubt that they had not come to engage in serious negotiations such as would lead to a restructuring of the status of VALCO in Ghana". As this was precisely the reason for inviting VALCO to the table, the government decided that further talks would serve no useful purpose.

The statement of June 27 briefly reviewed the "special regime of fiscal and legal concessions which assured [VALCO and its shareholders, Kaiser Aluminium and Engineering Corp. and Reynolds Metals Co.] a highly privileged status enjoyed by no other company in Ghana". It said the concessions and guarantees to risk capital may have been justified in 1962 but were now "patently anachronistic" and unacceptable to the people of Ghana.

It noted that the shareholders' original equity contribution to VALCO of \$12m. was repaid in 1980 with a \$20m. dividend. By the end of 1981, VALCO's own books put the value of this equity holding at \$138.27m. through retained earnings, an increase of over 1,050 per cent excluding the \$20m. dividend. VALCO had been enormously profitable from its second year of operation (1968), had paid no income tax from 1967-1980 because of a tax holiday and other concessions, and since then paid a concessionary rate

Two major negative consequences of the low power rate (presently one-quarter of a weighted Western world average, and one-fifth of what Ghanaian consumers pay) were firstly, that the Volta River Authority could not earn enough to attract loans for necessary expansion as international lenders were unwilling to subsidise, through the VRA, the operations of a rich transnational; secondly, the VRA always failed to cover its costs and earn a specified return on investment as required by its creditors.

Ghana originally proposed to reach agreement on a long-run power rate related to weighted average rates paid by smelters elsewhere, and indexed to the aluminium market price. It also agreed to give VALCO a discount for proven extra costs from the smelter being in Ghana, and exceptional arrangements for exceptional VALCO or aluminium market problems. VALCO's first round counter-proposal was a slight power rate rise just above one-third the weighted world average, but conditional, among other things, on a devaluation of Ghana's currency. Ghana rejected this as an "impertinence". In between rounds, VALCO proposed a further increase payable from January 1, 1984, indexed to the metal price and directly linked to VALCO's annual profitability. Ghana rejected this when the second round began, and discussion proceeded on how to fix a power rate. VALCO agreed by

the end of the round to an averaging process yielding a power rate of US 15.5mills/kwh, and produced a paper on the extra costs of operating in Ghana for which they wanted an allowance.

This began with VALCO repudiating the principle of fixing the power rate related to a world average, denying having agreed to use that principle, and implying they would only agree to a rate that assured their profitability. Formally and informally, Ghana says, it tried to restore momentum, even making concessions especially on taxation, but that VALCO continued to avoid making a serious power rate proposal. After much pressure, VALCO proposed to pay 12.5 mills/kwh for a four-potline operation indexed to a base of C80 per pound for the average realised primary aluminium price for Alcoa, Alcan, Kaiser and Reynolds, and that the actual rate payable would vary according to energy supplied to VALCO. VALCO admitted (under questioning) that the four-company average price has never in its history reached 700 per pound. (Kaiser's realised price in 1982, VALCO said, was C\$1.5 per pound.) VALCO's offer amounted to 5.6 mills/kwh, but for the two-potline operation, likely under current water shortages, the rate was the same 5.6 mill/kwh they presently pay. VALCO also expected taxation, duty and tolling fees to remain unchanged; that the VALCO Fund payments to Ghana (\$11m., \$9m. and \$2m. in 1979-81)

would now be fixed at an annual \$500,000; and that VALCO would be entitled to an exchange rate of C29.75 = \$1.

Ghana found this proposal absurd. Owing to the bonus system in the 1983 budget, VALCO's annual local costs of \$27m. would fall to \$4.3m. (at the 9.9 bonus rate), a VALCO gain, and a foreign exchange loss to Ghana, of \$22.7m. Ghana recognised VALCO's legitimate concern for profitability, but refused to guarantee this irrespective of market conditions.

VALCO proposed to reduce the tolling fee by charging 60 per cent of the realised (not the published) primary aluminium price. "It need hardly be added that this reduction in VALCO's income (in

favour of its shareholders) would mean reduced income taxes for Ghana." Ghana also felt that the allowance of 40 per cent of the primary aluminium price given to Kaiser and Reynolds to cover their services and other costs was too high and proposed 28 per cent based on industry practice and figures supplied by VALCO. It said VALCO "fiercely resisted" keeping 72 per cent of the metal price. It added that VALCO figures justifying the 40 per cent allowance were not only inconsistent, but also the product of internal Kaiser corporate accounting methods. "It is difficult to escape the conclusion that . . . the figures have been manipulated . . . to justify the customers' retention of 40 per cent thereby reducing

VALCO's income to the benefit of its US shareholder customers."

Ghana stated its determination to achieve the objective of removing "the more blatant concessions and abuses", moving VALCO towards taking normal commercial risks, earning normal profits, making "its due contribution" to Ghana's economic development, and making VALCO shareholders earn normal investment returns through dividends rather than by intra-firm arrangements. Its preferred method was through "principled good-faith negotiations", but it assured Ghanaians that it was "studying very carefully a range of measures" to attain its objectives "by other means" in case VALCO does not show more seriousness in the negotiations.

CSO: 3400/1670

POLITICAL SITUATION ASSESSED IN WAKE OF COUP

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3439, 11 Jul 83 pp 1602-1605

[Text] THE SOMBRE agitated groups, who after its collapse, discussed the physical details of the June 19 coup attempt, have long since disappeared from the streets of Accra. In their place, fairly large demonstrations of support for the PNDC, have come and gone, leaving the city with a patina of normality. Markets bustle, whilst cars which were off the streets, now dart about and the offices work normally. Unfortunately the return to normal may be no more than a veneer. Certain new factors emerged on the Ghanaian political scene on June 19 itself, and in the course of the following week, which must be recognised as having the potential to change the political situation drastically.

The first evidence of this change is the increased militarisation related to the escape from jail of over 50 of the most committed political opponents of the PNDC. The most important factor in these escapes is that almost all the persons involved have military skills. Accordingly at all the major approaches to Accra, fairly rigorous checks for these "dissidents" as they are described, goes on, conducted by militants of the defence committees as well as police and armed forces personnel. Search and destroy operations have also been operating around the fringes of Accra occasioning severe bursts of gunfire in the night. These are under the overall command of Brigadier Quainoo (a counter-insurgency specialist in charge of Armed Forces), and a Ranger with qualifications from America's finest anti-guerrilla schools. Even more significant is the calculated purpose behind these escapes. If the government's own post-coup investigations are accurate, at Nsawam the medium security jail was broken into by a highly-mobile unit

trained by exiled forces in Togo. At James Town and Ussher Fort in the centre of Accra, the road was blocked by two armed men, firing indiscriminately, whilst others freed the prisoners. Some who refused to leave were shot. The majority of those released included elements currently on trial for a coup in November 1982 as well as some of those on trial for the murder of the three Judges and the retired army Major last year.

The "military skills" factor is important because for the first time, there will now exist in exile, if most have managed to reach Togo, the nucleus of a force to make incursions, sabotage and other harassing forays into Ghana. These elements are also available to train such persons as can be persuaded, on political or ethnic basis, to join existing training camps in neighbouring countries thus creating an increasing force of *contras* to oppose the PNDC. If this possibility does finally emerge, it can add a destabilising edge to the PNDC's problems, compounding the food, transport and other crises which besiege the regime.

The deliberate nature of the prison attacks and the co-ordinated way in which quite a few of the released persons immediately headed for the borders lend credibility to these suppositions.

Exemplary defence committee patriotism

At the other end of the spectrum and more heartening for the progressive forces was the spontaneous yet committed way in which defence committees mounted road-blocks and other defensive actions. At

Buem in the south-west, an armed defence committee road-block confronted five of the rebels, four of whom died in the ensuing gun-battle. In other places, accounts have been received of spontaneous road-blocks, and plans to cut off the electricity supply and other essential services had the coup attempt succeeded.

But it is precisely here that the major weakness of the December 31 process has been revealed. The majority of the militants who so earnestly wished to defend the PNDC were not armed, or lacked military skills even if they could have had access to arms. In the period after the first broadcast quite a few PDC militants, and supporters of the PNDC were attacked by various persons. Kumasi, a stronghold of the opposition to the regime, saw many such attacks whilst the chairman of a defence committee at Sukura, a poor urban, neighbourhood where the rebels sought refuge, was shot dead, allegedly by Lance-Corporal Amedeka. The death toll was provisionally 26 at the time of writing. Clearly the PNDC's most ardent supporters, workers and other people capable of carrying the process forward, cannot at present defend the process they support so fervently.

It is in this context, that every single resolution of support that the PNDC has received has called for the "arming of the people". In the months ahead, the speed, and yet tact, with which the PNDC moves on this issue will weaken or strengthen its support in the mass movement. The necessity for tact arises because of the suspicion the traditional army has of anybody else having military training, a reason which was an important rallying point for soldiers to be moved by General Kotoka, to overthrow Nkrumah.

This question of protection for militants is made even more poignant by the already long list of militants who are either dead, sacked from their jobs, maimed, threatened or mindlessly brutalised by opponents of the regime, without the regime, as people see it, seeming to take any notice, or care about these events. The general feeling amongst many militants is that failing any consistent attempt to protect them in the wake of this attempt, next time round their support might just be a little bit less vigorous.

On a broader level, the coup attempt has indicated the broad extent of support for the PNDC, despite the crippling food crisis, transport bottlenecks and the austere budget. In the euphoria of the soli-

darity demonstrations, the more active participants numbering well over 10,000 moved to occupy the Supreme Court building, Cadbury Factory and two press houses. These press houses have been rabidly hostile to the PNDC and even to the most responsible and patriotic acts undertaken on the independent initiative of defence committees or the organs of the radical nationalist government itself.

Take-over of judiciary

At the time of writing, the workers from Accra-Tema announced that they had dissolved the judiciary, abolished the post of Chief Justice, and set up the nucleus of what they described as a new, popularly-elected, indigenously-derived judicial system. Objectively, these actions may be well in advance of what is possible in Ghana today. But there is no doubt that these actions reflect the genuine frustrations of the workers (and many people), with the decadence, slowness, and extreme distance from the mass of the people, that has characterised the British-influenced and consequently, fairly alienated judicial system.

Impatience with slow reforms

The complete independence characterising the act itself reflects the impatience amongst the more active sections of the PNDC's mass base, with the slow pace of the government's attempts to rid the judicial system of its conservatism. It does remain to be seen how the PNDC will resolve this because, much as it requires the support of the workers and cannot afford to alienate them, it also cannot afford the vacuum that this action in "advance of the times" may lead to. This new resurgence of mass militancy is clearly the other new factor in the situation. If it is not properly channelled and directed by the PNDC, and if its legitimate demands are not met, it may lead increasingly to completely independent actions at variance with the regime's own positions, thus confusing the situation, and making it ripe for the kinds of interventions that the opposition is now militarily capable of launching.

The occupation of Cadbury is a much simpler issue. It involved what the workers

see as the recalcitrance of this foreign-owned company in laying off its workers with the double aim of breaking the militancy of its workers' organisations as well as putting in place a new company structure requiring fewer workers. The Cadbury issue has been simmering for over a year, during which according to the workers, management successively broke labour laws, misinformed policemen and soldiers to harass and arrest worker militants, all in a completely illegal bid to sack them. It seems the workers' movement, many branches of which are facing such attitudes from their management, have taken the Cadbury issue to heart as a way of vicariously solving problems of their own. At the time of writing, the workers, whilst stressing that they were not taking over the company, had begun negotiations with the government to meet their demands (which included the re-instatement of all workers; a probe into foreign exchange use by the management; the public declaration of a national policy on redundancy to prevent self-help actions like theirs; and the dismissal of an allegedly unpatronic Principal Secretary at the Labour Ministry. He is accused of aiding Cadbury management to circumvent the little-known national laws on redundancy.

The search for the backers of the attempted coup continues. An indicator of the high level of external financing is the huge quantity of modern arms captured from the rebels including rocket-launchers, mortars, anti-tank weapons and other equipment of a make not normally used by the Ghana Army. Official statements have not indicated that any Army armouries were broken into.

Reference to foreign connections has included the government protest to Togo, and the visit by the coup attempt spokesman, Corporal Gyiwah, to the East German Embassy on June 19 (see last week's issue), as well as the interesting story of a Datsun pick-up vehicle leaving the American Consulate — a heavily-fortified building in Osu where the local CIA station is located — loaded with grenades, rocket-launchers and small arms. The estimated six occupants were observed as they left and proceeded to forcibly requisition drinks from the Penta Hotel, about 300 yards from the consulate. The Togo link is

also probably connected by the London-based "Campaign for Democracy" and other exiles in Togo.

Internal connections

At the time of writing, the media had just announced the June 15 arrest of the Secretary of the Professional Bodies Association — an umbrella grouping for lawyers, architects, doctors etc. all groups who have been hard-hit by the PNDC's rigorous pursuit of tax evaders through the Citizens' Vetting Committee. His offence was alleged to be the possession of three sacks of seditious leaflets, some of which, it is said, showed knowledge of the coup attempt a clear four days before. The president of the presently conservative National Union of Ghana Students, along with five others were reportedly in his company but escaped. The initial apprehension was made by the defence committee of Midland Press, where they intended to finish preparing the documents for public circulation. If this connection is proved beyond all reasonable doubt, its political implications would be devastating. It would mean that the professional groupings would now have as their military arm some of the soldiers who for various reasons have defected from the mainstream of the December 31 process but regarding themselves still as revolutionaries and in the case of Gyiwah, as a Communist.

Yet these are the same people the professionals had described as hooligans and murderers, and include some of the major architects of the December 31 coup action, as well as the killers of the three judges and the retired army major. This alliance, if it really exists, would be an extremely uneasy one indeed, with the escaped soldiers relying on the other side for arms and money, whilst the richer people need military muscle. It would be at best an unstable coalition of uncontrollable defectors from December 31 allied with elements fundamentally opposed to the positive and patriotic aspects motivating the process. It remains to be seen whether the people of Ghana would accept this as a credible political alternative.

BRIEFS

BLACKSMITHS TO ASSIST FARMERS--All local blacksmiths in the Agona District in the Central Region have been registered for the purpose of bringing them to the centre of a rural industry programme. They have been grouped in areas which will serve as farmers' centres to produce simple farm implements, like hoes, matchets and pick axes. The Agona District Secretary, Mr. Kwame Forson, said the aim was to tap the creative talents of this age-old industry which has remained undeveloped due to lack of support. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3439, 11 Jul 83 p 1635]

ASSISTANCE FOR GOLD WELCOME--Genuine assistance from Britain and the US to rejuvenate Ghana's gold industry would be welcome, Flt-Lt. Rawlings has declared adding that such assistance should not tie down the nation to any economic philosophy. In an American televised interview he said the type of assistance should also respect the ingenuity and creativity of the people. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3439, 11 Jul 83 p 1635]

EDUCATION CAMPAIGN STUDIES BUDGET--The Ministry of Information began on July 1 a three-month public education campaign throughout Ghana for better understanding and appreciation of the economic recovery programme, the 1983 budget and the mobilisation programme. It is known as the "Mobilising the People for National Reconstruction" Campaign. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3439, 11 Jul 83 p 1635]

ALLIED FOODS MEETING--The management of Allied Food Ltd., formerly Cadbury (Ghana) Ltd., failed to attend a meeting arranged by Mr. Ato Austin, Secretary of Labour and Social Welfare in Accra. This however did not stop the other invited groups, the local union and WDC of Allied Foods, from going on with the meeting. Mr. I. K. Dziwonu, vice-chairman of the WDC, explained that the workers had not taken over the factory, but had occupied it to bring management and workers to the negotiating table, to resolve the conflict between them. He said the WDC was prepared to give documents to the Secretary, Mr. Austin, for his study in order not to be biased about the situation. Mr. Ato Austin had earlier explained that the management's inability to attend the meeting was because they felt the occupation of the factory by workers was a complete take-over. He, however, promised the workers another worker-management meeting to resolve the issue, and said he would visit the factory to see things for himself. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3439, 11 Jul 83 p 1635]

IDLE COTTON--The Upper West Regional Secretary, Mr. Joseph Yieleh Chireh, has ordered the ginning of about 100,000 kg. of cotton locked up at the multi-million cedi Tumu ginnery. Mr. Chiren had been told that while farmers were in need of cotton seeds, the ginnery could not be put into operation because it has not been officially commissioned. He warned that if his order was not carried out within a week, the cotton would be conveyed to Wa for ginning. The C30m. ginnery is owned by the Upper Regional Agricultural Development Programme. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3439, 11 Jul 83 p 1635]

1983 BUDGET REVISIONS--The minimum daily wage has been raised from C21.19 to C25. Dr. Kwesi Botchway, Secretary for Finance and Economic Planning, announced the increase and other revisions of the 1983 budget aimed at easing hardships. These included price cuts for matches (from C1 to 80 pesewas), Crocodile matchets (C50 to C45), and Dragon matchets (down to C40). Dr. Botchway told representatives of the TUC and the Employers' Association that it was important to look at the budget as a package, rather than consider the individual revised proposals. He said the PNDC had also considered reviews of the transport, rent and food situation. The entire fleet of workers' buses would be rehabilitated. The government would also continue to sell commodities to workers at their workplaces and alongside the People's Shops. All sides agreed that the budget would be reviewed after six months depending on the performance of the budget and the recovery programme. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3439, 11 Jul 83 p 1623]

CSO: 3400/1669

LESOTHO

BRIEFS

6-MONTH ENTRY ENDORSEMENT--South African border post officials today continued to return Basotho passport holders who do not have a 6-month entry endorsement at both Maseru and Ficksburg border posts, and at Ficksburg border post South African border post officials are distributing a notice of tighter control which will start on Monday next week on goods that enter Lesotho. The notice reads as follows, quote: As from Monday 25 July 1983, an invoice stating the items and the price thereof is required for all goods being exported to Lesotho. The invoice must be handed in at the border post. All items are subjected to inspection, unquote. Since Tuesday this week, South African border post officials have been telling Basotho who do not have the 6-month endorsement that they are not allowed to travel to South Africa because Lesotho has African National Congress people who attack South Africa from this country. Their names and personal particulars are taken down, and they are told to return in a month's time. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday said they had received no formal explanation from Pretoria on the latest border clampdown at border posts with Lesotho. [Text] [MB221253 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 22 Jul 83]

CSO: 3400/1683

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

CIVILIAN RULE TIMETABLE, FINANCING--The People's Redemption Council (PRC) has said it cannot endorse the time-table for the return to civilian rule until it has enough money to pay for it. In a letter to Dr. Amos Sawyer, chairman of the Constitution Commission, Commander-in-Chief S. K. Doe, the Head of State, said the PRC "cannot fully endorse [implementation of the time-table] until the means to successfully finance the almost \$3m. project can be determined". Rather than adopt the whole time-table, Dr. Doe told Dr. Sawyer that the PRC preferred to proceed by addressing itself to a step-by-step implementation according to funds available. Dr. Doe added that the matter should be handled "cautiously" so as not to cause a confidence problem, reported the DAILY OBSERVER. He asked the Constitution Commission to submit details of its current financial position to the PRC, and assured it of the government's support for the Commission's efforts to solicit external assistance for successful execution of its mandate. According to the Head of State, the new budget would continue to "enhance" the Commission's work. The newspaper reported that a group of concerned citizens were planning a national fund-raising campaign to help finance the Commission. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3439, 11 Jul 83 p 1636] The Constitution Commission has opened an account known as the "Return to Civilian Rule 1985" account, at the Chase Manhattan Bank, according to a recent issue of the independent DAILY OBSERVER newspaper. The paper said the account will receive all contributions (invested) to help the National Constitution Drafting commission implement its time-table. The account is a non-profit savings account. All those who wish to contribute to the fund may simply go to the bank and inform the tellers that they wish to make a donation to the "Return to Civilian Rule 1985 Fund", the paper reported. The decision to open the account was made by the National Constitution Commission at its meeting on Friday, June 24. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 11 Jul 83 p 1636]

PALM OIL PLANT AGREEMENT--The Buto Palm Estate in Butaw District, Sinoe County, is to process palm oil locally as a result of a \$5m. agreement signed between the Government of Liberia and Vende Korckove Company (VDK), a Belgian firm in-Monrovia. Under the agreement, VDK is to bring a palm processing mill capable of processing 10 tons or more of Fresh Fruit Branches (FFB) at the estate. The mill is due within six-seven months. The financial components of the agreement provide that the Liberian Government will pay 30 per cent of the \$5m. from a soft loan granted by the Belgian Government. The rest of the money will be paid from the proceeds of the mill project over a period of six years with a year's grace period. The General Manager of VDK, Mr. Phillipe Geeraert, signed for his company. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 13 July 23 p 1686]

CSO: 3400/1719

MOZAMBIQUE BANK OFFICIAL ON COOPERATION

PM261215 Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 16 Jul 83 pp 1, 24

[Unattributed interview with Governor of Bank of Mozambique Prakash Ratilal 15 July in Lisbon]

[Excerpts] "We feel today that our cooperation is comprehensive, that it covers all areas," Governor of the Bank of Mozambique Prakash Ratilal told EXPRESSO yesterday, a few hours before the signing of the cooperation agreements between Portugal and Mozambique. As Foreign Minister Jaime Gama said later, the agreements now concluded cover the sociocultural, scientific, and technological sectors of health, transportation, meteorology, agriculture, and industry.

Jaime Gama said in his speech at the conclusion of the ceremony: "I also cannot fail to note once more that it has not yet been possible to resolve the issue of the transference of the pensions of thousands of Portuguese citizens and of Portuguese enterprises' claims on the People's Republic of Mozambique. We remain confident that the People's Republic of Mozambique will soon resolve these two problems which worry us so much...."

"The cooperation between Portugal and Mozambique seems to us today a national consensus in Portugal," the governor of the Mozambique Central Bank emphasized. "We had working meetings with the prime minister, the deputy premier and defense minister, and the ministers of state, foreign affairs, and finance, in addition to working meetings with several people in charge of cooperation and of the sectors which invest or could invest most in Mozambique. We were also received by the president of the Republic."

"It is to be emphasized," Prakash Ratilal stressed, "that our relations of cooperation now have sound foundations. Paths have been mapped out and institutions with their own dynamic [word omitted] have been set up. They continue to cooperate even during government crises or changes of governments. An indication of what I am saying is that we signed important agreements, work on which is of long standing and was begun by the previous government on sound foundations."

Prakash Ratilal, one of the political cadres of the Mozambique younger generation, who has conducted delicate and complex negotiations in various parts of

the world, said that at these meetings there were talks and conversations, and that these are useful because they clarify ideas and prepare initiatives.

"There is currently a different atmosphere," he added. "Every time we meet we throw more earth on the corpse of colonialism."

And in terms of specific agreements?

"The day before yesterday we signed the \$40 million (about 4.8 million contos) financial agreement to complete the long term financing on easy terms by the French Government, and also a large donation by the Canadian Government. This financing is earmarked for the restoration of the Nacala-Malawi railroad (as far as Entre Lagos), with a distance of about 600 km."

A 1 million contos agreement with long-term repayment, which will enable Mozambique to make transferences of part of the volunteer workers' wages, at the same time as contributing to increased cooperation on the human level, was also signed.

"This is an agreement based on credit," Prakash Ratilal told us. "The Portuguese state pays the volunteer workers the percentage of the agreed wages, and Mozambique will repay Portugal after a certain time in hard currency. This will enable us to alleviate some pressures in the foreign exchange field, moreover, induce more volunteer workers to work in Mozambique."

Various initiatives figure in the signed protocol, including, it is to be emphasized, operations in the fields of construction, technical assistance, vocational training, agriculture, meteorology, and fisheries. As regards culture, it is expected that "Mozambique week" will soon be held in Lisbon, and that a Portuguese cultural center will be set up in Maputo. Other countries--specifically, France and India--are preparing to set up cultural centers in the Mozambique capital.

There are also firm ideas for setting up joint production and marketing enterprises, the instances of fisheries--specifically, for shrimps--and the production of tobacco, cotton, and sisal having already been discussed. The joint enterprise, now at an advanced stage, to be set up in the tobacco sector will have, on the Portuguese side, the cooperation of Tabaqueira, and in the instance of cotton, Riopel. However, on the Portuguese side, certain incentives which prevent the more rapid setting up of joint enterprises will need to be unblocked.

As for the military aspect, a specialized mission which took stock of the infrastructures in which Portugal could have an important role to play--especially as regards reconstructing certain barracks left behind by the colonial armed forces--recently visited Mozambique.

Among the projects in this field, EXPRESSO has learned that a military uniforms factory is being considered, which could export to Zimbabwe and to Angola, these two countries having already given the operation their approval,

insofar as they have agreed to use the uniforms. Because of Zimbabwe, they will certainly be of the British type.

What are the changes of Mozambique relations with South Africa? We asked the head of the Mozambique delegation.

"The main problem regarding South Africa is not dependent on each of the independent countries. It is dependent on South Africa itself. The South African regime must recognize that it is the prisoner of a very profound contradiction with respect to the South African citizen. It needs to weaken and destabilize the Angolan, Mozambique, Zimbabwean economies, in the belief that it can thus resolve its own problem. To this end it uses various mechanisms: economic blackmail, pressure, bribery, corruption, aggression. This latter is carried out by armed groups with the sole mission of destruction."

And what about the United States?

"Recently, thanks to thorough work together with several other countries, we have reached a degree of deeper understanding with the United States that enables us to foresee prospects for peace in the region. The United States has made a special declaration regarding southern Africa, according to which the armed group known as the Mozambique National Resistance was formed in South Africa. This was a reply by the State Department to written questions in the 'Africa Report.'"

We could not omit to discuss with Prakash Ratilal Mozambique's dependence on the Soviet Union.

"If we are now cooperating with Portugal on an equal footing, it is because we are an independent country, having waged a national liberation struggle," the Mozambique delegation leader said.

"Many friends helped us at that time, including the Soviet Union and China, as well as certain Western countries, such as Sweden, for instance. Our relations with the socialist countries have proved to be frankly positive. With them we have drawn up large-scale plans for the transformation of the material base of dependence that colonialism bequeathed to us, and we are going to strengthen our cooperation. We have special relations with Portugal too, and very good relations with Italy, France, Sweden, other Nordic countries, and Brazil. But it must be quite clear that we are not changing our foreign policy. It is not we who have distanced ourselves from the West. It was the latter that initially distanced itself from us. Apart from which, attempts have been made to attribute forms of dependence to Mozambique, often by virtue of a racist view of mankind. The basic aim of our struggle is to become more and more Mozambique. We are free to choose our own forms of dependence, which, as far as we are concerned, amount to cooperation. We sign contracts with the Soviet Union and we sign them with the West too. Recently we signed with the Americans and British an agreement for oil prospecting in the Rovuma triangle, and negotiations are going on with a view to defining areas for fishing and the exploration of the continental shelf with several companies from various parts of the world. The continental shelf has already been examined by a

British and Norwegian company and, as for the exploration of coal deposits, there is French, Italian, Swedish, GDR, Brazilian, and Soviet involvement.

"Analyzing all this, I do not see how people can still talk about subjection to this or that country. But neither can one talk about a change in our foreign policy. We are the same as we have always been."

CSO: 3442/304

POLITICAL SITUATION IN GONGOLA STATE DESCRIBED

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 3 Jul 83 pp 6-7

[Article by Haruna Izah]

[Text] As flight WT.650 began its final descent to Yola, capital of Gongola State, a middle-aged man sitting next to me shifted his bulky size and pronounced almost to no one in particular his happiness to be back in Gongola "the good state." "It is nice to go back to the cool comfort of the Gongola Plateau, after [words illegible] long stay in Kano was marked by dry weather and severe heat."

When I asked what was particularly good about Gongola State that he so much liked, he replied that as a citizen of the state "it is incumbent on me to identify with the state" "Gongola is a rich, vast state with good weather and diligent people, capable of transforming the state into the breadbasket of the country" our bulky sized man further explained to me with apparent enthusiasm. Indeed the Gongola Broadcasting Corporation, commonly called G.B.C. extols the virtue of the state almost on an hourly basis.

True, Gongola people are proud of their state. And it is indeed a vast, fertile state with talented people, whose combined strength and resources can be utilized for the good of the state.

In fact out of the three states created from the former north-eastern state, Gongola has more manpower than either Borno or Bauchi States. Unfortun-

ately today, in terms of infrastructural development it is the most backward.

The people of the state seem acutely aware of this state of underdevelopment, and they do not attempt to conceal their despair on the slow pace of progress there.

"I am particularly bitter that while other states are running, we here seem to be crawling" one civil servant told me in Jimeta. But there are some who appeared to take a stoic view of the situation. The partisan among them the deplorable state of affairs on federal neglect. Infact most people prefer to call, Gongola, "Nigeria's forgotten state."

Yet Gongola, politics, with its about 104 ethnic groups, an almost half Christian, half Moslem population and a sharp sense of history may not be determined by its relative state of backwardness or so much with the personalities of the political actors, but very likely by perception of

history and the manipulation of sentiments.

This is why the emergence of the NPP as a formidable party in the state after the desintegration of the GNPP may explain the nature of its politics, politics whose direction does not necessary explain itself on past performance. It is in this regard that one can view the GNPP government and current politics in the state.

The Barde administration can not be regarded as a success, from any angle one looks at it. Infact even its most ardent supporters give a qualified pass mark by blaming whatever fault the dministration has on federal Government neglect. His political opponent on the other hand dismiss the government as a total failure.

True, the relative underdevelopment of Gongola State is not the handiwork of the Barde administration alone. Successive governments from the first republic to the various military

regimes had done little to develop the state in terms of physical infrastructure, especially industries, despite the fact that the state had many influential people at both regional and Federal levels.

Presently, there are just about one or two soft drink industries in the state. But since the advent of the present government, there appeared to be muddled sense of priorities. The government embarked upon gigantic projects that it could ill-afford financially, such as the ₦42 million state secretariat.

"The government was advised to initiate revenue yielding ventures such as a cooperative bank, insurance and brewery, but such advice was pushed aside" one insider of the government explained to me.

Now, there are quite a number of abandoned projects in the state, such as the Gongola brewery, the state secretariat, an international hotel and even the road leading to the Government House has been left unferred, after work has started on its renovation!

Still against such a background of poor performance, why has the NPP made such an evident gain lately in the state, which may very likely tilt the balance of power in the forthcoming elections in its favour? During my recent eleven-day sojourn in the state, travelling widely, going from south to the north, the presence and support of the NPP was so apparent and sometimes even bordering on fanaticism.

But if it is easy to explain the tremendous upsurge for the NPP in the state, it is not all that easy finding a plausible explanation for the fanaticism displayed to a party which in the 1979 elections came a poor fourth, with

just four members in the State Assembly.

However, there are indeed some factors that have made the NPP what it is today in Gongola State. First the disintegration of the GNPP in the state and the subsequent declaration of Governor Barde to the party meant that Barde as a candidate, could still tap the facilities of incumbency to the advantage of the NPP, since there is an excellent understanding between candidate Barde and Governor Wilberforce Juta.

Thus within a short time, a sleeping NPP was transformed into a potent force, with structures all over the state. The state-wide campaign undertaken by the former Governor of Kano State, Alhaji Mohammed Abubakar Rimi early this year gave an added boost to the image of the party and Alhaji Abubakar Barde, as the campaign team stormed the state spreading the message of "change and power" with determined vigour.

Perhaps much more important is that Gongola politics as explained earlier revolves around the politics of the "minorities" versus the Fulanis, or at least this sentiment is manipulated to the advantage of the "minority" candidates.

The so-called minorities take the an aceptional note of the "Fulani domination," most especially in the past and their control of the bureaucracy even now and often it seems they are ready to translate it into an electoral weapon.

Ex-Governor Barde is a "minority" but so also is Reverend Wilson Sabiya the UPN governorship candidate. The use of the concept minority is essential within the bourgeois framework. Actually it is a class concept cutting across ethnic line.

Infact the UPN came second in the 1979 elections, with eighteen members in the state Assembly, and Wilson Sabiya is a very articulate person who takes a class analysis of the politics of Gongola.

"We are fighting the establishment in the state who are out to protect their interests and those of the rich to the detriment of the poor, who happen to come from all the ethnic groups in the state."

"It is not true that the UPN is fighting the Fulanis but a class that dominates and exploit even its people" Reverend Sabiya stated to me in a-hour-long interview I had with him.

Yet Barde's advantage over Sabiya is that even though "he (Barde) is a moslem, he is not an 'Islamic Malam'.

"The tag 'reverend' seemed to work against Wilson Sabiya, in a multi-religious Gongola," one political commentator explained. His political opponents cherish promoting the idea that he is a christian candidate campaigning for christian interests in the state.

"This is patently false. I am for all the people in the state, whether moslems, christians or pagans. All I am concerned is to form a good government that caters for their welfare". Sabiya forcefully defended his position. Indeed talking to Reverend Sabiya, there was no trace in him that he is a religious zealot out to promote the cause of his religion at the expense of another faith. However this is politics, and especially in a bourgeois one, politicians would certainly capitalize on the slightest, even trivial things to reap cheap political points.

The NPN has its own problems too, some self-created, others brought upon it by circumstances. And even

the zeal with which Alhaji Bamanga Tukur, its governorship candidate stormed the state seems to be sapping, if slightly. To be sure, the media have given Bamanga Tukur what one may term over-coverage and focus.

Before my travel to the state, I had thought the battle for 1983 in Gongola was going to be a close fight between the NPN and the UPN. It was as if the NPP existed only at the borderlines. But since my journey across the state from Wukari to Yola to Mubi and Numar and Jalingo, I have discovered from talking to both the highly placed and ordinary people that the political fight will be waged between the NPP, UPN and NPN, with the NPP being at an advantage.

Indeed Bamanga Tukur is not without some enemies even in the NPN. As one political observer stated to me, that "some top-notchers of the party think he is not from the right Fulani hierarchy and they would not mind if he is defeated".

There is also the accusation by some party officials that since his return to Gongola State for the gubernatorial race, he has taken over the state secretariat of the party and made it like his personal estate.

And despite spending a staggering fortune on the campaigns and his so-called achievements at the ports authority, the majority of the people of Gongola are unlikely to give their votes to a party and a person they regard either rightly or wrongly as coming from an oppressor group.

In the end by curious circumstances, the people of Gongola may witness another four years with Barde, and the only thing they may wish is that these four years become periods of completed projects rather than abandoned structures.

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

KADUNA PT STRIKE--Kaduna, 25 Jul (NAN)--About 3,000 workers of the P and T department in Kaduna today went on an indefinite strike for non-payment of their June and July salaries. Many people, who went to the post office to buy stamps or postal orders, were not attended to. A NEWS AGENCY of NIGERIA (NAN) correspondent reports that some workers were sitting idle in the premises while others stood in groups, outside their offices, discussing the issue. The branch chairman of the National Union of the P and T Employees, Mr Philip Ahci, said that all negotiations with the P and T management to pay their outstanding salaries and allowances had failed. The P and T territorial controller in Kaduna state, Mr Pharouk Saidu, described the workers' action as a blackmail, adding that the problem of non-payment of salaries in P and T was not peculiar to the state. Mr Saidu said that the territory now generated funds locally to pay its staff.
[Text] [AB260842 Lagos NAN in English 0835 GMT 26 Jul 83]

CSO: 3400/1680

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH CUBA--The Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe (MLSTP) and the Communist Party of Cuba signed on Monday a cooperation agreement for 1983-1985. The agreement was signed by Tome Dias da Costa, member of the MLSTP Political 'Bureau', and Jesus Montane, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Secretariat. [Text]
[Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Jun 83 p 5]

CSO: 3442/303

THREAT TO S. AFRICA, CENTRAL AMERICA COMPARED

MB200902 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Southern Africa and Central America have this global significance in common: that they are both among the strategic regions of the world against which the Soviet Union is pursuing an unremitting drive for influence and control. That fact provides a crucial link between two superficially unrelated events in the news: the visit being paid by President Ceausescu of Romania to Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Mozambique, and President Reagan's appointment of a commission to recommend policy to strengthen Central America against communist aggression. And it provides the missing link in the ECONOMIST'S analysis this week of South African foreign policy in Southern Africa, which it describes as built on the reality of South Africa's military and economic power.

When he assumed office nearly 3 years ago, President Ronald Reagan pledged effective action against Soviet imperialism. He stated that such action required a clear recognition of the multi-pronged Soviet offensive against Western strategic interests in critical regions of the world. His secretary of state General Haig elaborated on the policy. The most persistent troubles in U.S.-Soviet relations, he said, arise from Soviet intervention in regional conflicts, aggravating tensions and hampering the search for peaceful solutions.

That is the context in which the upheavals in Central America are viewed. President Reagan's commission is headed by Dr Henry Kissinger, whose brief is clear. The issue, the president has said in a report to Congress, is simply one of America's will to act against Soviet aggression in the world. The security not only of the Americas, but ultimately of the world, depends on the answer.

Nowhere is a demonstration of American will more clearly and urgently needed than in Central America. Cuba today is an arsenal financed by the Kremlin at the rate of \$8 million a day for communist aggression in Africa, Asia and the Americas. On the doorstep of the United States they have succeeded so far in seizing control of Grenada and Nicaragua, and the main targets of their terrorist operations now are El Salvador and Honduras.

The Kissinger commission's task, says administration officials, is to draw up a coordinated military and economic program to beat off the onslaught.

In Southern Africa, the threat is less immediate but more pervasive. The American Geological Institute has described the Soviet interest in these terms: an offensive being conducted by the Soviet Union against the West designed to interrupt or deny access to strategic and critical minerals indispensable to the economy and defense. Two of the region's governments--those of Mozambique and Angola--have more or less openly declared their status as Soviet proteges. Tanzania is regarded as dependable, from the Kremlin's point of view, and Zambia as marginally less so, both (?fallen) hostage for continued military supplies.

The diplomatic thrust is in all directions. At present Zimbabwe and Lesotho lead the field with recently opened embassies of the Soviet Union, Red China, Cuba and a variety of other satellites. Part of the pay-off for the puppeteer has been experienced by South Africa, in the widening range of launching pads for the operations of Soviet-sponsored terrorist movements.

Dr Chester Crocker states that the real choice America will face in Southern Africa in the 80's concerns our readiness to compete with our global adversary. In regional terms, that is also the choice with which South Africa is faced. If it is to deal effectively with the threat, its foreign policy also must include the coordinated and appropriate use of military and economic power.

CSO: 3400/1683

ANC LEADERSHIP'S OBJECTIVES DETAILED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 6 Jul 83 pp 1,4

[Text]

In the past year ANC leaders have been focussing on three highly important aspects of the movement in its long drive towards power in South Africa:

1) *Political*. The main question is whether the leadership can or should project the image of a non-sectarian, broad movement capable of embracing – on the one hand – the Christian, reformist liberalism articulated 30 years ago by the late Chief **Albert Luthuli**, while simultaneously absorbing the influence of the doctrinaire, revolutionary Moscow-tied *South African Communist Party* (SACP), which remains very strongly represented within the ANC, especially at the top. The ANC also has to decide what relationship (if any) it believes it can profitably maintain with the legal opposition, black and white, within SA. As a multi-racial movement the ANC also has to meet the challenge presented by specifically *black* nationalist movements such as the fading *Black Consciousness Movement* (BCM – which operates both in exile and under other guises in SA) and from the much older breakaway *Pan-Africanist Congress* (PAC), internally troubled but not yet irrelevant (AC Vol 23 No 25).

2) *Tactical*. The strategy for obtaining power divides into two: economic and military.

a) Economic policy has scarcely changed. It aims at an eventual flight of capital and white skills. More debatable is the ANC approach to the burgeoning legal black and multi-racial trade unions within SA (AC Vol 23 No 14), especially those connected to the BCM, which is hostile to the multi-racialism of the ANC.

b) Military policy debate now centres on the timing, scale and types of violence that may effectively be directed against the SA state. In particular, some interpreters argue that the Pretoria car bomb of May 1983, which killed at least 19 blacks and whites, including civilians, may presage a greater readiness to practise random terror in pursuit of the ultimate goal. These questions are still under debate.

3) *Foreign alignments*. The desire of key ANC leaders to stay non-sectarian has enabled the movement to keep links across a wide spectrum of interna-

tional support. Indeed, there are signs – as yet, small – that the movement would like to diversify its foreign relations out of its rather exclusively pro-Moscow orbit, to include **China** and liberal Western states such as **Sweden**.

Tactical military requirements mean that the ANC's relations with black African states, especially in southern Africa, are necessarily delicate and unstable, but can at present be fairly easily characterised (see below). Partly because of SA's increasingly **Israeli-style** tendency to strike beyond its borders, all southern African countries are becoming vulnerable to destabilisation, whether or not they openly give succour to the ANC.

The ANC has constantly to evaluate its attitude and policy towards:

- **Liberalism in South Africa**. It is much more of a problem for liberals, such as the *Progressive Reform Party* (PRP), to decide how they should relate to the ANC rather than vice versa. The PRP, including its leader, **Frederick van Zyl Slabbert**, and those on the party's left, such as **Helen Suzman**, stress the historical legitimacy of the ANC. But they have to equivocate awkwardly when the ANC perpetrates acts of violence. The violence itself is condemned but then it is argued, mitigated by the evil of apartheid. While a growing number of young whites are unconvinced by the rightness of military service, especially on (and across) the **Angola/Namibia** border, the PRP cannot actually defend draft dodging.

Caught in such cleft sticks, the PRP faces sneering contempt from most of the ANC. If **P.W. Botha** is to implement any real reforms it will be even harder for the PRP to pose as a convincing opposition within the legal parliamentary arena. At the same time it will remain hard for the PRP to align itself with the aims of the ANC so long as the PRP is against violence. In addition, though the PRP now

espouses a form of one-person-one-vote, it is unkeen, given the size and fears of the non-black minority, about the viability or justice of the ANC's demand for a unitarian state.

● **Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and Inkatha.** Since *Inkatha* publicised the contact between Buthelezi and ANC president-general **Oliver Tambo** in London about three years ago, the ANC has hardened its hostility while privately acknowledging that the 300,000-plus members of *Inkatha* are by far the most powerful black movement legally opposed to apartheid within SA. Time, however, is on the ANC's side. The longer Buthelezi proves unable to produce tangible results, the more the urban blacks, including Zulus, will reject him, isolating *Inkatha* support to rural KwaZulu. (Already it is debatable how much the Zulus in Soweto back Buthelezi. He has not yet decided whether to "take over" community councils there by participating in this year's elections. Last time only 6% of Sowetans voted).

ANC stresses the Zulu tribalism inherent within *Inkatha*, which does however claim a membership beyond the Zulus. Buthelezi himself often stresses that the "six million Zulus" are much the largest single group within South Africa, and points to the low Zulu representation at the top of the ANC. (**Moses Mabhida**, who is also secretary-general of the SACP, and **Johnny Makatini**, ANC representative at the UN, are the only Zulus at the top of the ANC. Xhosas, such as **Nelson Mandela**, **Tambo**, **Walter Sisulu** and **Govan Mbeki**, are much more visible).

Nonetheless Buthelezi also emphasises his own devotion to the "historical ANC". It is still possible, indeed, for Zulus to sympathise strongly with the present ANC while simultaneously acknowledging a positive role for Buthelezi as an able figure of opposition within the SA framework. The ANC would certainly be foolish to discount Buthelezi altogether, though the Chief's room for manoeuvre is being squeezed.

● **The Black Consciousness Movement (BCM).** Here, too, the ANC has always been ambivalent, honouring the late **Steve Biko** as a charismatic leader but never quite endorsing his beliefs, many of which run counter to the tenets of ANC multiracialism and class-based as opposed to race-based analysis. But the problem has subsided. The BCM created essentially a mood, not a policy blueprint. The ANC recognises that mood helped "conscientise" blacks. Many blacks, both within and outside the ANC, feel the BCM has served but now ended its purpose. Many, such as Biko's close lieutenant **Barney Pityana**, have moved over to the ANC. And many of the leadership and membership of movements such as the *Azanian People's Organisation* (AZAPO), a just-legal offshoot of the BCM inside

SA, started to move towards the ANC, causing considerable factionalism and the deposition of the leader, **Curtis Nkondo**.

However, many blacks who left SA in the post-Soweto exodus of 1976 may still be imbued by black consciousness: it is a cast of mind that the ANC has had to accommodate. This may partly account for renewed pressure against the more doctrinaire, Marxist elements of the ANC and may have pushed forward black Africans such as **Thabo Mbeki** (son of Govan), as against radicals of white, Coloured and Indian origin.

● **The Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC).** The ANC makes clear its outright hostility to this post-1960 breakaway, led by the late **Robert Sobukwe**, many of whose objections to the ANC are shared by the BCM. For its part, the ANC condemns what it sees as the "black racism" of the PAC. Under the new leadership of **John Nyati Pokela** (AC Vol 23 No 25), the PAC has been stabilising following the turbulent years under **Potlako Leballo**. But the ANC simply hopes that international support for the PAC will wither away. This could happen (see below).

● **The South African Communist Party (SACP).** This poses the ANC's most delicate political problem. Since 1955, when the SACP joined the ANC in the Congress Alliance, the two groups have been very close, with the SACP recognising the ANC's role as the leading movement. But the SACP also maintains itself as an entirely distinct entity, believing that its values of extreme discipline, centralised secrecy and proximity to Moscow require totally separate SACP membership within the ANC. It is a "cadre party", not a "mass party": "We let people come to us, and they do", said an SACP member recently. The SACP is disproportionately represented within the leadership of the ANC, providing between a third and a half of the membership of both the National Executive Committee (the ANC's top body) and of the Revolutionary Council, which, though answerable to the NEC, has direct control of the guerrillas of *Mkhonto we Sizwe* (Spear of the Nation), the ANC army.

The SACP insists that only about 10% of its members are not black African, but the importance of such figures as **Joe Slovo**, the white former Johannesburg lawyer, and **Dr. Yusuf Dadoo**, the SACP chairman, is often criticised by more traditional nationalists and is a constant cause of factionalism within the ANC. It led to the PAC defection in 1960 and to more recent splits, such as that of the so-called ANC (*African Nationalists*) led by **Ambrose Makiwane** brothers in 1976 (see AC Vol 20 No 5).

ANC's international relations

The ANC states that it is open to support from any part of the world: its friendship with Moscow is purely pragmatic. On the other hand, the SACP, which is the oldest Marxist-Leninist party in Africa (founded in 1921), is strongly wedded ideologically to the USSR. Two secretaries-general have ended their days in Moscow: **Albert Nzula** died there in 1934, **Moses Kotane** in 1978, and Dadoo's predecessor as chairman, **J.B. Marks**, in 1972. An example of SACP loyalty to Moscow is the continuing coolness towards the ZANU government in Harare, which the SACP already characterises as having "sold out" to the multinationals and international capital. The ANC, on the other hand, has been trying to establish good relations with **Robert Mugabe**, who nevertheless refuses to allow the ANC a formal presence in Harare. The current SACP secretary-general, Mabhida, publicly favours the Soviet role in Afghanistan.

The ANC does not publish the names of its top bodies. The National Executive Committee probably numbers around 10 members: Tambo; **Alfred Nzo**, secretary-general; Dadoo; Slovo; Thabo Mbeki; **Josiah Jele**, director of foreign affairs; **Thomas Nkobi**, treasurer-general; **Stephen Dlamini**, president of the *South African Congress of Trade Unions* (SACTU); Mabhida; and possibly **Reg September**, former leader of the *South African Coloured People's Congress*. The Revolutionary Council probably includes Tambo, Nzo, Slovo and Mbeki. Although Govan Mbeki is thought to be a member both of the ANC and SACP, it is uncertain whether his son Thabo shares this dual allegiance.

The ANC has been cautious, resisting romantic notions of a spontaneous uprising until many years of groundwork are ready to bear fruit. Small, vertically-controlled cells, some of them multi-racial, are being built up in the towns and in the rural areas. **Mkhonto** is thought to number between 8,000 and 10,000 trained guerrillas. Though they are gradually infiltrating mainly from **Mozambique** and through the Transvaal, they are now present probably in hundreds rather than thousands throughout SA, as the attack against the Koeberg nuclear power plant near Cape Town in 1981 showed.

Most guerrilla recruits exit through **Botswana**, though many go through **Swaziland** or through the northern Transvaal to Mozambique, while an increasing number go to **Lesotho**. Thereafter they are flown to **Zambia**, where the ANC has its secretariat, before rapid transfer either to **Tanzania** (for civilian training) or to **Angola** (for military). In the past few years Angola has taken over from Tanzania as the main haven for military training. Tambo and Slovo spend an increasing amount of time in Luanda, though Slovo is often in Maputo. Mozambique is

not known to permit the ANC any permanent bases. ANC cadres receive specialist training in the USSR and Eastern Europe.

The Pretoria car bomb outside the Air Force headquarters in May this year is seen in some quarters as a change of tactics to include random terror. The likelihood, however, is that the ANC will continue in at least the short-term to concentrate specifically on economic and military targets. It is possible that the car bomb attack may not have been directed from the top. On the other hand, there is certainly a faction within the ANC that would adopt far more violent tactics against, for instance, prominent white and black civilian figures within SA.

figures within SA.

The chief ANC aim is to drive out white skills and provoke a loss of capital and confidence in business. Blacks within SA are already flexing more economic muscle through consumer boycotts of factories and goods considered especially culpable. The key economic area of interest, however, is trade unionism. Here the ANC has become very active, after a long period of hesitation over whether to approve of legal trade union groups, such as FOSATU and CUSA, which, were wrongly written off by some ANC radicals as Uncle Tomorgans. A further difficulty is that some unions, especially those within the CUSA grouping, such as the motor industry's MACWUSA, follow the black consciousness creed. The government has been trying to establish a link between radical trade union leaders, such as **Thozamile Gqeta** of SAAWU, but without success. It is highly likely, nonetheless, that the ANC has - perhaps belatedly - begun to infiltrate the trade unions successfully. That, it may be assumed, was the assignment of **Barbara Hogan**, sentenced to 10 years imprisonment last year for "high treason".

Most African countries, while recognising the growth of the ANC, also recognise the PAC, but there have been signs that Tanzania, a hitherto evenhanded backer of both movements, may freeze out the PAC. Angola, **Algeria** and other leftist African states have been demanding this for years, though **Nigeria**, has remained evenhanded too. The emergence of Angola as the ANC's chief host may also signify the ANC's continuing attachment to the East Bloc. But on the other hand Tambo's visit to China at the end of May, and Pekin's apparent promise to provide arms and training, previously granted only to the PAC, may denote a deliberate broadening of ANC's international relations.

Under president **Quett Masire**, Botswana, very much in the economic thrall of SA, has become slightly more audacious. Though there has been intelligence cooperation between SA and Botswana in the past, the Gaborone government may now be turning a blinder eye to SA dissident activity in the country. Swaziland, on the other hand, remains

neutral in favour of South Africa, especially while the government in Mbabane is hoping for large parts of KaNgwane and Ingwavuma to be transferred from South Africa to Swaziland. After the death of King Sobhuza, it appeared that the relatively modernist section of government under **Mabandla Dlamini** which seemed in the ascendant, would be more friendly to the ANC. But since the ousting of Mabandla in March in favour of the more traditionalist wing under Prince **Bhekimpi**, the pro-South Africans are back on top, to the chagrin of the ANC.

The situation of **Lesotho** is of particular interest. The South Africans are disturbed by Chief **Jonathan**'s establishment of diplomatic links with Moscow and Peking and the rupture with **Taiwan**. The Chief visited several East Bloc countries this year. Although the SA raid against Maseru last December led to many civilian deaths, it is probable that it was designed essentially to frighten the ANC there: it was a small presence but had been growing. There are still nearly 11,000 black exiles from SA in Lesotho, of which only 5,000 are on the UNHCR books. After the raid, about 60 ANC officials were flown out. The Pretoria government still believes that some sabotage attacks in the Bloemfontein area are carried out by guerrillas infiltrating from Lesotho. Since Jonathan's rival, **Ntsu Mokhele** of the *Lesotho Lib-*

eration Front, was expelled from Botswana. After the death of **Seretse Khama**, he has been based in South Africa itself. It is unclear whether the meeting between Lesotho foreign minister **E.R. Sekhonyana** and **Roelof 'Pik' Botha** led to a real rapprochement. It is likely that Jonathan has been playing a brave but dangerous game, given his weakness in the face of SA.

While SA shows a much greater Israeli-style readiness to operate outside its borders, all black neighbour states are increasingly nervous, especially Zimbabwe, Zambia and Mozambique. All are loath to risk being targets of South African reprisals. Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana and Swaziland will not allow any major ANC guerrilla presence. But the strong odds are that somehow the guerrillas will trickle through. In ten years time there is likely to be a very substantial guerrilla presence within South Africa.

Meanwhile, ANC ideological struggles over the nature of post-apartheid South Africa will continue. At present, the radical strain within the ANC and the strength of the SACP have given the left a clear advantage. But as the ANC strives to broaden its appeal and to cultivate links beyond the East Bloc, as is already happening, it may redevelop into a movement that will be better placed to negotiate for a completely new South Africa ●

CSO: 3400/1714

AFRIQUE-ASIE EXOCET PRODUCTION CHARGE TERMED 'RUBBISH'

Cape Town THE CAPE TIMES in English 22 Jul 83 p 5

[Text]

IT IS unlikely that South Africa is manufacturing Aerospatiale Exocet ship-killing missiles, as the Paris-based journal Afrique-Asie claimed this week.

Defence circles expressed some amusement at the journal's contention that Russia and South Africa had obtained blueprints of the Exocet clandestinely and were building their own versions.

Asian nation

According to reports, Afrique-Asie claims the Russians copied two Exocets they received from the Iranians, who had captured them from Iraq, while South Africa arranged with one of its official enemies to have its experts examine a missile, its blueprints and technical instructions.

Then the South Africans visited an Asian nation for discussions on handling and arming methods — and by last year the Exocets were being turned out by Armscor.

Neither the SADF nor Armscor was willing to comment on the report this week, but a reliable source told me: "It's a nice story, but absolute rubbish."

The source pointed out that South Africa already had its Scorpion ship-killing missile, with which the fast strike craft were armed. The Scorpion was a match for the Exocet and like that missile, could be updated.

From a practical point of view there are objections to the claim:

● South Africa would have to open a highly-sophisticated production line to manufacture the Exocet. Since any SADF requirement would be small, the missiles would have a high unit cost, which could only be offset if the Republic exported its version in quantity. But the far larger quantities produced by Aerospatiale for export would be much cheaper.

Obsolescence

● If Afrique-Asie's dates are correct, South Africa is manufacturing the production-model Exocet of two or three years ago — which is now on the way to obsolescence.

● Thanks to the world recession, Armscor has been short of money for at least two years, and much of what it gets is spent on research and development of next-generation weapons.

SOUTH AFRICA

PUBLIC WORKERS IRATE OVER PARLIAMENT PAY RAISE

MB190930 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 19 Jul 83 p 4

[Article by Gerald Reilly, Pretoria Bureau]

[Text] The government is on a collision course with one million public sector workers unless an early announcement is made on interim salary increases.

Anger among senior public servants is mounting at the extent of the big salary increase members of Parliament have voted themselves, while no assurances have been given to public servants of interim relief.

Leading trade unionists claimed yesterday it was outrageous that politicians had quietly raised their earnings by more than R600 a month, while ignoring the desperate plight of the nearly one million workers in the government and provincial departments, the railways and the Post Office.

The 23 percent hike in the salaries of MPS will bring their total earnings to about R36,000 a year, including a R10,000 tax-free reimbursive allowance.

The president of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, Dr Anna Scheepers--a former senator--said: "If politicians expect other workers to make sacrifices, then they too should be prepared to give up their increases. After all, no one will starve on their present earnings."

She stressed it was 18 months since the public sector workers had received increases. They had been told by the minister of finance, Senator Owen Horwood, that because of the recession, inflation and lack of funds, they would get no rise in April.

Dr Scheepers said: "The only solution is for the government to announce immediately that they intend giving public sector workers increases, or to refuse their additional R600 a month."

The president of the Federal Council of SATS Staff Associations, Mr Jimmy Zurich, agreed the government and its MPS should be the first to set an example and refuse their proposed increases.

"The 250,000 railway workers have had no increases since April 1982, and with inflation running at 13 percent their plight has become serious."

Mr Zurich said the minister of transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, has agreed to meet the council next month to discuss interim rises. "We will make the point strongly that if MPS can unflinchingly give themselves increases, then there are no grounds for asking railway and other public sector workers to make sacrifices."

The minister of internal affairs, Mr F.W. de Klerk, hinted some time ago in Parliament there might be adjustments for public servants later this year.

The president of the Public Servants' Association, Dr Colin Cameron, said yesterday he had no objection to MPS getting increases, provided this meant rises for government workers.

CSO: 3400/1683

SOUTH AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG ON ZIMBABWE'S COMMUNIST TIES

MB151728 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] The visit to Zimbabwe by a president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, accentuates Zimbabwe's shift away from the West toward the Eastern communist bloc. Referring to his visit today, Mr Ceausescu said he had discussed with President Banana and Prime Minister Mugabe various ways of strengthening ties between the two countries.

In May Mr Mugabe visited Eastern Europe and then announced that he would soon be visiting Moscow, with whom relations are somewhat strained. Zimbabwe already has close ties with North Korea. One of the main reasons apparently for the friendly relations Mr Mugabe has developed with the North Korean leader, Kim Il-song, is that North Korea has far stronger relations with the Soviet Union than Communist China has, and Mr Mugabe has always been on a good footing with the Red Chinese.

Therefore a dual Zimbabwe - North Korea, Zimbabwe - Red China axis could give Mr Mugabe the best of the two communist worlds, and, talking about North Korea, it should be remembered that it was the Pyongyang government and not the Soviets, Red Cross, or Cuba that filled the role of surrogate to train Zimbabwe's Fifth Brigade.

In April it was announced also that Zimbabwe would establish full diplomatic relations with the PLO. Last month a retired senior Rhodesian officer, Mr (Gordon Munro), alleged that the ANC has a Harare office which includes in its activities recruitment for Umkhonto We Sizwe, also that the ANC uses Zimbabwe's radio service for anti-South African propaganda broadcasts. Yet the American publication U.S. WORLD AND NEWS REPORT said in a recent article that despite Mr Mugabe's avowed Marxism he would continue to keep the Soviet Union at arm's length, and the most closely watched embassies in Harare belong to the Soviet Union, Cuba, and East Germany.

Whether Mugabe is going to get the aid he wants from the Eastern bloc is doubtful. He recently had to take recourse to the IMF for aid and had to agree to the fund's antisocialist conditions.

CSO: 3400/1683

NORWEGIAN SHIPPERS REVEALED TO BE IMPORTANT IN OIL IMPORTING

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 8 Jul 83 p 5

[Article by Trygve Monsen: "Ten Norwegian Ships Brought Oil to South Africa Last Year"]

[Text] Norwegian ships made 16 stops at South Africa's most important oil harbor, Durban, during the period of January to November 1982. The stops were made by 10 ships from 8 shipping companies. The organization states that this is the first time such a list of ships has been presented.

"We have received an inquiry about the stops our ships have made in South African ports. We said that two of our ships have unloaded oil while the third ship which was mentioned on the list delivered ore. We cannot make political considerations when it applies to a country to which we deliver oil cargo," says Harald Stangeland, director of the Sig. Bergesen Shipping Company, to AFTENPOSTEN.

According to the survey from the Joint Council for South Africa, Norwegian shipowners are in charge of approximately 22-23 percent of South Africa's oil import. At a press conference in Oslo on Thursday, it was pointed out that this is a much higher figure than the shipowners have indicated up to now. If the ships that made the stops in the South African ports had been 90 percent loaded, that would mean that Norwegian ships could have transported approximately 3.4 million tons of oil, according to the calculations of the Joint Council.

"Norwegian ships have taken a clear leading position and transport more oil to South Africa than all ships from countries with flags of convenience," says Oistein Gudim from the Joint Council.

The Joint Council refers to earlier statements about the pressure to bring about boycott action against South Africa not having had any effect. Calculations which the Dutch Shipping Research Bureau (SHIREBU) has undertaken indicate that preparation efforts which the authorities have implemented in order to ensure abundant supplies and alternative production of oil costs an additional 12 to 13 million kroner for the country.

These additional expenses are, among other things, tied into extraordinarily large sotckpiling expenses, high production expenses in order to produce oil from coal and expenses involving offshore oil drilling explorations.

The Joint Council for South Africa repeated the demand that Norwegian oil transport to South Africa must stop. In order to obtain increased strength behind the demand, a series of signatures were collected from trade representatives. A total of 13 federation chairmen signed a letter to the government in which a total halt of Norwegian oil transport to South Africa was demanded.

"The shipowner association is in doubt about the calculations of the extent of the oil transport which have been undertaken, as the ships' tonnage capacity is viewed exclusively and not how much oil was transported. As to the demand for a halt in delivery, we neither want nor can impose a boycott as there exists neither an international nor a national restriction on freight to or from South Africa," says Rolf Sather, director of the Norwegian Shipowners Association, to AFTENPOSTEN.

9583

CSO: 3639/137

DAWIE COLUMN ON BROEDERBOND CRISIS

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 6 Jul 83 p 12

[Political commentary by Dawie: "Afrikaner Dramas Show Clearly How the Wind Keeps Blowing"]

[Text] This week's very dramatic events concerning the Arikaner Broederbond, SABRA [South African Bureau for Racial Affairs] and Professor Carel Boshoff have left no doubt with respect to one particular matter: The debate over reform going on among Afrikaner ranks is as hot and spirited as ever.

This is the first time ever that a chairman of the Broederbond has resigned in such circumstances and it goes to show the profoundness and seriousness of this matter.

If all of this is something strange for the Afrikaners you can imagine how difficult it is for the English speakers to digest it, all the more so if one considers the ignorant and unenlightened manner in which the Progressive press informs them.

Playing it Cool

Of course English language newspapers have had problems from the very start in dealing with these events. They have simply been too busy in pointing out that reform, so to speak, has become a dead issue and that the country's "so-called reformers" are playing it cool out of fear of attack from the right.

Now here we have the case of SABRA and the Broederbond, up until Monday afternoon, both with Professor Boshoff as chairman. This was a face to face confrontation with a finality which reform-minded people over the entire country will interpret in no other way than in a very positive spirit.

The Progressive newspapers have simply gone back to their own recipe of rhetoric. With jubilation they have proceeded to describe what a blow this has been for the government whose "think tank", SABRA, would now be turning against it--what else could you think of--and what a victory for the far right with its clutch on the hearts of Afrikaners!

Who Is Going to Buy This?

Of course the truth is quite different and in no way does it substantiate the joy of the Progressives who hoped that the Treurnicht faction had provided them with a new ace.

To start off with the most available pieces of evidence: How on earth do the Progressives and their press want to sell the idea that the far right has gained a victory if a foremost reformer such as Prof J. P. de Lange has taken over the reins of Professor Boshoff, SABRA's man? Will this be swallowed even by their most servile supporters?

What has happened is clear. By his association with SABRA's negative and unrealistic Conservative Party policy, which includes such things as a colored and an Indian homeland, Professor Boshoff rendered his own position as chairman of the Broederbond (an organization which stays clear of party politics) untenable.

Ignorance?

The sentiments and points of views with which he openly sided with SABRA were evidently unacceptable in the leadership position of the Broederbond and as a consequence of this he resigned. Can any reasonable person interpret this as a blow to the ideas of reform in the country?

There is then the naive position taken by certain English language newspapers to the effect that the government has gotten a telling blow in that its own "think tank" has turned against it. Is this just plain ignorance or is it a willfully erroneous representation?

For many years, for more than a decade, SABRA's prominent members, including leading university people, have been resigning because they had misgivings with respect to its direction. What had once been a tremendous forum decayed through the y-ars into a weak reflection of what it was intended upon its founding.

A Big Zero

Especially during the latter years when SABRA continually advocated a colored homeland, even an Indian homeland and also a white homeland somewhere near the Verwoerd Dam more and more people wrote it off as a realistic "think tank" and began to visualize it as a factory of hallucinations.

With that the organization's credibility was gone and the gulf between it and the Nationalist Party became unbridgeable. Now, for many years, SABRA's contributions to the policy of the Nationalist government has been a big zero.

This has been no secret. The unacceptability of SABRA has been exposed to the public repeatedly by the Afrikaans press during past years. There have been recurrent warnings that SABRA is following a mentality which is alienating it completely from the greater majority of Afrikanerdom.

Confirms

What has happened is therefore not a blow out of the blue sky upon the Nationalist government. Anybody who has not been afflicted with blind prejudice knows where he stands with SABRA.

Now SABRA itself confirms everything that was suspected of it.

7964

CSO: 3401/23

SOUTH AFRICA

GOALS OF DEVELOPMENT BANK OF SOUTHERN AFRICA OUTLINED

Bloemfontein DIE VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 30 Jun 83 p 15

[Interview with an official of the Development Bank of Southern Africa: "The New Bank Will Uplift States". Date of interview not given]

[Text] The creation of the Development Bank of South Africa with a share capital of 2 billion rand is ushering in a new era of development in southern Africa.

This also clinches the formal collaboration between neighboring states for attaining their common aim of development and achieving the uplifting of their people.

The bank had its origin at the Carlton Conference of 1979 and Professor Lombard did much of the work for its establishment.

For Dr Simon Brand, the executive head of the bank, this institution is of great importance, mainly for two reasons:

Move

The countries receiving development aid are now involved in decision-making in that respect; thus there can no longer be any talk of paternalistic decisions and adjudications.

Collaboration over development is institutionalized within the bank and is visibly embodied there. It is no longer a loose type of collaboration. There is now a mechanism for mobilizing aid resources. This is how Dr Brand visualizes this.

[Question] Where will the bank be located?

[Answer] The member countries have decided to establish it in or near Johannesburg. This will take time; the personnel has yet to be found and planning will be necessary. In the months to come the bank will establish itself on a temporary basis. (For the moment, Dr Brand and his personnel nucleus are working from Pretoria.)

World Bank

[Question] What is this bank and what is it going to do?

[Answer] It is a financial institution, something like the World Bank and other development banks such as the Africa Development Bank, which will see to it that development funds, derived from the contributions of its members, the SATBVC-countries [sic] as well as from loans from the capital market, will be utilized as efficiently as possible for broad development in the region. Emphasis is being put on economic infrastructure--the foundation upon which development can succeed.

"Hard" interest rate (based on the economy) and "soft" interest rate (favorable rate) loans will be granted to the SATBVC-countries and also to the self-governing (dependent) national states; however, these will have to be paid back.

[Question] How will the bank be administered?

[Answer] The Board of Governors (the assembly of shareholders) will be announced today and this body will then be pointed out to the Board of Directors. Half of the directors will be appointed by the member countries while the other half will be elected on the basis of the distribution of votes which is in turn determined by their contributions to the bank.

Chairman

The 10 member directorate is the professional body, with Dr Brand as its chairman, which will be responsible for the Bank's operations. Each member country appoints one member of the directorate.

[Question] How does the bank arrive at decisions?

[Answer] The bank is structured in such a way that decisions can be made by consensus. Only if there is a deadlock will a matter be put to a vote.

Applications for loans will be considered on the basis of merit. A project will not be considered by itself, but against the background of how it will help the broad aspect of development.

[Question] What are the functions and the structure of the bank?

[Answer] As a financial institution it will not only have financial know-how, but it will also be able to evaluate projects for which money will be requested. The effect that the project will have on development, job opportunities, economy and the income basis of the government in question will be taken into consideration. The bank will have experts for evaluating projects on such things as agriculture, industry and mining.

Providing Help

The bank will be able to provide help in formulating the application for a loan and in formulating a strategy for development.

The bank does not wish to enlist all the know-how on this field for itself and wherever practical it would like to see a decentralization of know-how so that it will be able to work with expert clients.

It will help with training and will make available some of its personnel to clients.

[Question] What about advertising southern Africa's potential and marketing abroad?

[Answer] The bank will be contracting loans abroad and at the same time will pass on information on the developmental possibilities of its operational region. If a prospective developer then shows interest, it will be up to the various states to do their own "saleswork." The bank cannot prevent any state from doing its own foreign marketing and advertising; however, a general marketing such as envisioned by the bank will cut down costs.

Competition

[Question] Won't mutual competition for attracting developers be harmful to the various states?

[Answer] Competition can be healthy. The bank's member countries have also agreed upon a fixed series of concessions and incentive measures for bringing about disciplined competition.

[Question] What developmental functions and bodies are being rationalized and how?

[Answer] Certain functions of the Foreign Affairs and Information Department and the Department of Cooperation and Development (the bank is not taking this over), the Economic Development Corporation, the Mining Corporation and the Bureau for Economic Research, Collaboration and Development (BENSOC).

The bank is not taking over the functions of the Economic Development Corporation (EOK). It is a new body. The EOK's functions are being taken over by each state's developmental, or national, corporation (each national state has one and the Republic of South Africa has the Industrial-Development Corporation). The shareholding of the national corporation is now being completely taken over by the national states themselves.

Corporations

The Cooperation and Development Department will now transfer shares capital directly to these corporations (through the respective governments) without having to go through the EOK.

The bank is taking over the functions of channelling, adjudicating and controlling developmental aid from two state departments, although independent states will continue to get a certain amount of money from the Foreign Affairs Department and the self-governing states from the Department of Collaboration and Development.

Certain operational functions of the EOK, which cannot be turned over to the national corporations, will probably go to the private sector. The EOK and the Mining Corporation will be gradually phased out.

Know-How

[Question] Where is the bank going to get its personnel?

[Answer] A portion of the EOK's personnel, having the know-how needed by the bank, will be assigned to the bank; the other personnel will be transferred to the national corporations. This is not going to be a large scale takeover of personnel and the bank will decide what appointments are to be made in certain positions. Negotiations with the EOK are going on now and should be completed by next month.

The same procedure will be followed with respect to the Mining Corporation. Most of the BENSO functions will be transferred over to the bank. Certain functions will be utilized by the Republic of South Africa, in view of the fact that it still must carry out the formulation of its policy and the planning for development.

The bank will be operational as of 1 September of this year when it will formally undertake its activities. The rationalization process will be completed by then.

[Question] Is the Development Bank unique and how does it compare with institutions of this kind?

[Answer] After a careful study the wording in the memorandum of association was kept as closely as possible to the world-wide and established pattern for institutions like the World Bank. However, the relations between the republic and the other member countries are historically much closer than anywhere else in the world. Therefore, the republic has accepted greater responsibility and besides its share of capital it has also committed itself to future contributions. This will amount to at least 1 and 1/2 million for the first 5 years.

Voting power in the bank is determined by the amount of contributions and therefore the republic has the greatest voting power.

[Question] Does the bank have a political flavor?

[Answer] Not at all. The memorandum of association excludes any political involvement on the part of the bank.

[Question] The republic and the four independent national states are members of the bank. What about the self-governing national states?

[Answer] Their membership is exercised through the republic, however, they can negotiate with the bank individually.

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CSO: 3401/25

NEED FOR MORE NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS VOICED

Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 5 Jul 83 p 9

[Text] The existence of Koeberg makes it unthinkable to stop building more nuclear power plants necessary for meeting the growing energy requirements of a young industrial country.

This is the opinion expressed by Prof G. N. Barrie of the Rand Afrikaans University's Jurisprudence Faculty in his article on the necessity of Koeberg. It appeared recently in AAMBELD, the university's newspaper.

He wrote that according to all indications, next to hydro-electric power, nuclear power is the cheapest, safest and ecologically most acceptable source of power generation.

Although Professor Barrie is of the opinion that the nuclear power industry has an exceptional safety record, he recognizes that "no human creation, and nothing as complicated as a nuclear power plant, can ever be completely safe."

"In order to deal with the requirements for licensing the nuclear power plant at Koeberg and the UKOR [Uranium Corporation] uranium enrichment plant, it was necessary to involve no less than 50 persons having especially high technical qualifications.

"There is also a division engaged in technical evaluations with an eye to safety.

"The installation is subject to an extensive quality insurance program which investigates design, construction, manning and maintenance accurately.

"In 1978 the NEW YORK TIMES published a series of articles on the world's nuclear power plants and came to the conclusion that Koeberg has by far the best construction.

"Despite strict security measures assertions are still being made that radiation from a nuclear power plant is a strong possibility. The fact is that most likely there are few processes which are monitored as closely as radiation on an international and national basis."

SOUTH AFRICA

BOPHUTHATSWANA'S SOLDIERS TRAIN FOR ANTITERRORISM

Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 5 Jul 83 p 13

[Article by Gert Coetzee: "Tswanas Will Have a Grip on Terrorists"]

[Text] With the threat made this week-end in Zambia by exiled ANC [African National Congress] leader Oliver Tabo that terrorist actions, like the recent 20 May Pretoria bombing in which 19 people were killed and some 200 wounded, are going to be intensified it is possible that independent states in southern Africa will also be subjected to terrorist attacks.

Brig Hennie Rieckert, Bophuthatswana's minister of defense, said: "I have reason to believe that we are also going to be attacked. Terrorism is aimed at countries where there is order and justice.

"Bophuthatswana is not recognized as an independent country by the ANC. We also have large business centers and places where many people gather together and these are ideal targets for the terrorists."

Brigadier Rieckert said that thus far Bophuthatswana has been fortunate, but this country has already had its share of terror.

On 2 September 1981, two policemen and a civilian were killed and a 3-year old child wounded in an attack on the police station in Mabopane. About 20 terrorists, armed with AK-47 rifles and grenades, were responsible.

There are several factors which are in favor of Bophuthatswana in its fight against terrorism. "The inhabitants are on the side of the security forces and this makes our work easier.

"Strangers within a region are spotted immediately and this information is passed to the security forces without delay. This is traditional of the Tswanas."

Brigadier Rieckert added: "If terrorist actions are going to be perpetrated in our country, we will be ready for that. We will strike at the terrorists with all the forces at our disposal. We will not permit terrorism here."

According to Brigadier Rieckert, Bophuthatswana residents have previously left the country to receive training abroad as terrorists. For the moment and in the recent past, however, none of our people have been recruited for training by the ANC.

Moreover, Brigadier Rieckert doubts very much that Botswana will be used as a springboard for terrorism in Bophuthatswana.

Bophuthatswana Army's formidable anti-terrorist punch was strengthened considerably the week-end when the new recruits completed their rigorous 6-month training course.

Brig Jack Turner, Bophuthatswana's army chief, says that the army is very popular among the country's inhabitants. "There is no village, no matter how remote, which does not know something about the army; this is because the army is of the people and for the people. Every locality has at least someone in uniform.

"On previous occasions we had to send our orchestra throughout the country to help with the recruitment. Now the situation is this: At the start of the year we wanted 500 men as new recruits, however, more than 3,000 reported at the gates of the training camp and they had to be turned away.

"Today, if I press a button, by Monday there will be one or two thousand men reporting for volunteer service. We receive between 30 and 40 applications every day and we had to set up a special section to do the selecting." So stated Brigadier Turner.

Brigadier Rieckert said that the number of army recruits is now being limited somewhat by the facilities availability, but things are improving and there is a rapid expansion.

Brigadier Rieckert is clearly pleased with the standard of the Bophuthatswana soldier and with his training. Some of the soldiers not only completed their courses in South Africa, but also passed with honors. About 90 percent of the army instructors are Tswanas.

The Tswanas are versatile soldiers. Although all of them are trained in counter-infiltration, each company has its own section for special operations such as air support, landmine technology, etc.

Says Brigadier Rieckert: "I very much like to see that one day every soldier will be a specialist in all areas."

Although the army was primarily set up for defense and for combatting terrorism, it also provides other necessary services such as giving help in drought situations. During the cholera epidemic the army brought in water; it has built dams and water channels, repaired windpumps and it is now engaged in resolving the country's biggest single agricultural problem, namely, the thinning out of the country's more than 60,000 donkeys.

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CSO: 3401/25

SOUTH AFRICA

VALUE OF NAMIBIA/ANGOLA BUFFER ZONE DISCUSSED

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 6 Jul 83 p 12

[Text] According to well informed overseas sources, the Angolan Government has decided on a new policy. The new policy direction is being inspired by the sensational military aid given to UNITA [National Union for the Complete Independence of Angola] by the West and in particular by the United States. According to British military sources, South Africa is involved in providing this aid.

A few weeks ago a large shipment of arms of Romanian origin was sent to UNITA. According to the British source, these arms are believed to be financed by South Africa.

The regular incursions of South African forces into Angola have also led to the change of policy. As a result, the Angolan government has moved its missile bases further south while Cuban troops have also been transferred further south so as to put SWAPO [South West Africa People's Organization] in the position of carrying out its attacks on the South-West under cover of the Cuban forces.

A short time ago fresh Angolan troops (who received training behind the Iron Curtain) arrived in Angola for action against UNITA. Large numbers of East-German military and technical experts have also been noted in Angola.

This sort of situation certainly does not indicate a withdrawal of Cuban troops, which must precede a settlement in South-West Africa, but rather an intensification of the military conflict situation, with South Africa as the country which must pull the chestnuts out of the fire for a bankrupt U.S. African policy, at the cost of great financial and economic effort.

On the other hand one cannot avoid thinking that President Reagan, who runs along with the team of U.S. arms manufacturers, is rather fond of this sort of small conventional wars, simply because this is an effective and acceptable method of getting rid of economically obsolete arms.

We are of the opinion that this development must be watched very carefully. We must see to it that South Africa does not become financially and militarily

entangled in this situation unnecessarily. Angola is too large for a successful military adventure which could be taken advantage of by other surrounding countries as well as by political action groups at home.

Solution

It would appear as though the solution is to be found in a "cordon sanitaire" (a security zone or buffer) the width of which, along the northern border of South-West Africa, must be such as to make it possible for the army to control infiltrations and other SWAPO activities. Such a method would put the South African forces in a position of playing cat and mouse with SWAPO over the border as far as military activities and supplies are concerned.

The armed forces, in general, are not so enthusiastic about cordon sanitaires, because this would reduce the war to a lesser intensity and newsworthiness. At any rate it is nearly impossible to deal a death-blow to SWAPO by means of incursions in Angola. Angola is too large for this and its size makes it possible for SWAPO to maintain its main training and supply centers deep within that country. The successes of the incursions, up to several hundred kilometers from the border, have only had positive propaganda value within South Africa and the South-West, but negative propaganda value abroad.

On the other hand, a cordon sanitaire, in an area where there is neither water nor food, would put SWAPO before great and even unsurmountable logistic problems and would continuously put it in the position of the hunted. The communications problems, which SWAPO terrorists continuously experience, renders it even more difficult to arbitrarily plant mines and bombs, because this entails risks for the terrorists themselves, while it involves all sorts of other problems. Trackers and dogs can, on the other hand, provide tremendous services in the cordon sanitaire by following fresh tracks and discovering the infiltrators and their mines.

It would take a great deal of space to describe the strategic and tactical utilization of a cordon sanitaire here. Any army, which is in a position of delimiting a cordon sanitaire in a terrorist war situation, should consider itself fortunate, because in terms of military and civilian human lives this presents invaluable advantages.

If the surrounding lands, fairly close to the border, have undergone important economic development and the border area does not lend itself to a cordon sanitaire then the strategy would rather have to be the one which in military terms is referred to as a "scorched earth" strategy. We discussed this in a previous article.

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CSO: 3401/24

SOUTH AFRICA

APPEAL FOR AFRIKANER UNITY ON COLORED PROBLEM VOICED

Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 7 Jul 83 p 14

[Article by Piet Muller: "Are You an Afrikaner Only if You Are White?]

[Text] Shortly after Dr Andries Treurnicht quit the Nationalist Party cultural minded people expressed the devout wish that Afrikaner unity could be maintained within cultural organizations.

However, as the most recent cultural dispute shows, something of this sort is of course impossible on the long run. Political differences over one matter, namely, "power sharing" with the coloreds are troubling the heart of Afrikaner nationalism too much for this to happen.

Right from the start the Afrikaner movement came to grips with the concept of being Afrikaner which can be described in two ways: either being a member of a pure race or a member of a language and cultural group. However, these two approaches have always been at odds with each other.

Mainstream

To make this uneasiness even more painful it gradually became clear that the mainstream of Afrikaner politics wants to move away from discrimination on the basis of color, while the groups from the Right are not willing to abandon their concepts of "white purity."

For some "power sharing" with the coloreds is a logical successive step in South Africa's development, while others regard this as an original sin, so between the two clashing points of views there can be hardly any talk of cultural peace.

If one would only glance through SABRA's [South African Bureau for Racial Affairs] nebulous language and strange logic, then it would become clear that they are against the constitutional proposals, because they are not willing to accept the coloreds as full citizens and as political companions. Investigating every aspect which sends sparks flying among Afrikaner ranks over ideas about the coloreds is a rather captivating study. The coloreds were disfranchised after the election of 1948 in an effort to get them out of the way so that Afrikaner and Anglo-Saxons could get at each others throats better.

A Dead Horse

In the late fifties there were hefty debates in Nationalist circles over the political future of the coloreds. Shortly after taking power, Dr H. F. Verwoerd put an end to all discussions on this subject by deciding that the future of the coloreds was to be found in separateness. It was he who for the first time spoke of a state within a state and saw the prospect of a colored homeland.

But even for somebody with as much will power as he had, it was impossible to blow any life into such a dead horse.

Then it was Dr Albert Hertzog and his followers to make the futile attempt of practically politizing the homeland concept. But it did not work either.

Today, Dr Gerrit Viljoen must certainly recall with humility his own "original sin" when as the former chairman of SABRA he again began to go around with the idea of a colored homeland.

The most enthusiastic supporter of this idea has always been Dr Andries Treurnicht. He knows the names of so many terms for describing these thoughts that it has often appeared that he has come up with a brand new idea every time he spoke.

Principle

John Vorster's constitutional plan of 1977 temporarily smothered the thoughts of a colored homeland, but it was again Dr Andries Treurnicht who began to make noises in this direction. Then, when after many years he picked up his hat and left, he simply made this one of the principles of his new party.

As time went by, these homeland tunes became characteristic of South Africa's political secterians. Two variations of this surfaced: Either making the entire Western Cape a colored homeland (which for understandable reasons simply was not a popular idea among the Treurnicht supporters in the Cape), or naturally the other possibility: Establishing such a homeland somewhere between the rocky ridges and the giant Aloes regions of the Northwest where the ground is so bare that a plow can hardly turn it and where there is insufficient water to keep going the people living there now.

Dr Treurnicht and SABRA have failed to explain how they are going to convince the coloreds to exchange a passable type of living for an impossibility in the Northwest.

A generation ago among politicians, it was a joke to say that the final solution of the "colored problem" must be left to the next generation. Today we are, of course, that next generation saddled with this problem; moreover, no self-respecting colored man is willing to sit by passively to see how other people play games with his future. For the Afrikaner a just solution is much more than of academic importance. To be sure, this affects his whole future

and that of his language, because even now there are more Afrikaans-speaking coloreds than Afrikaans-speaking whites. We simply must pull out from under the bed the burning question which nobody likes to discuss in public and assume a position on it openly: Can a person be an Afrikaner if he speaks Afrikaans, shares Afrikaner culture, but is not white?

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CSO: 3401/24

KOHLER ISSUE REPRESENTS VICTORY FOR UNIONS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 29 Jul 83 p 7

[Article by Phil Mtinkulu]

[Text]

IN the wake of a decision by Kohler Corrugated employees to reject a union imposed on them by management, trade unionists have called for the abolishment of the closed shop agreement in favour of freedom of association.

In a secret ballot on Monday, an overwhelming majority of workers at the plant voted to be represented by the Paper, Wood and Allied Workers Union (Pwawu) instead of the South African Typographical Union (Satu). Pwawu received 94 percent of the votes.

And now, unionists maintain that the workers' decision bodes ill for all close shop agreements.

Mr F Mohlala, secretary of the Building Construction and Allied Workers Union, said his union was against closed shop agreement. "We will be the first to rejoice if the close shop agreement is abolished. We believe that members should join a union of their choice after being given options," he said.

Mrs Emma Mashinini of the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union (Cca-wusa) said they were fortunate that in the commercial and distributive trade there were no closed shop agreements. "We discourage the practice, we believe in freedom of association. A person must be free to join a union of his choice," she said.

Mr Sydney Mfama-

thi, the general-secretary of the General and Allied Workers Union (Gawu) said they experienced a similar problem to the one at Kohler, but they did not have to put the matter to a vote. "We simply wrote to the company concerned and informed them that their employees wanted to be represented by us, and they agreed.

"A close shop agreement makes it easy for unions to get membership. They hardly inform employees about the union, and in most cases the employees are ignorant of what the union is supposed to do for them. They do not have a sense of belonging," said Mr Mfama-thi.

CSO: 3400/1708

DROUGHT IN TRANSKEI: WORST IN MEMORY

Cape Town THE CAPE TIMES in English 25 Jul 83 p 5

[Text]

UMTATA. — Cattle deaths have spiralled and the water situation is critical in most areas of Transkei as the worst drought in memory tightens its grip.

Cattle deaths and the water situation tell the story, as the inter-government drought relief committee continues its efforts to distribute food vouchers to the 300 most needy families in the worst-hit districts.

Cattle deaths were up 145 percent for the past three months against the same period last year. A total of 46 232 head of cattle have died (including disease deaths), against 18 836 last year.

Surface-level water has dried up in most instances, underground levels are subsiding rapidly and dam levels are dropping.

The deputy director of veterinary services, Dr E Besharati, warned that if the situation did not improve by September, two-thirds of the national herd — comprising a million cattle, 1.5-million sheep and nearly a million goats — would be in a chronic state of malnutrition.

Dr Besharati said the occasional rains during the past months had not helped the deterioration of pasture and the lack of drinking water for livestock.

The grazing situation was very disappointing throughout Transkei, although the situation in mountainous and coastal areas was not as bad.

"Many livestock were saved from starvation as the farmers allowed their stock to graze in their unrecovered maize fields. Such a situation is not expected in the coming months, and with the dry winter wind and frost, a complete deterioration of remaining grass and a consequently high cattle death rate is expected if no provision for winter feeding is made," said Dr Besharati.

Some of the R6,7-million drought aid from South Africa would be used for livestock feed.

Mr A Shaker, speaking on behalf of the office of the Secretary for the Department of Agriculture, said the water level at many windmills was "below the fetch point".

However, the department was now equipped to deliver water to areas which were completely dry and had no source.

SPREAD OF 'CARTEL DISEASE' CRITICIZED

Cape Town THE CAPE TIMES in English 22 Jul 83 p 10

[Article by Jane Arbous]

[Text]

WESTERN CAPE businessmen yesterday criticized major South African companies which spent time and money creating monopolies "contrary to the public interest".

In one of the strongest speeches of the day at the congress of the Western Cape Chambers of Commerce, Mr B Caldicott of Hottentots Holland said the "cartel disease" had spread throughout the country's major industries.

The result was one source, one price, no variety, and a take-it or leave-it service.

The stock exchange — the scene of several major mergers recently — was the "laughing stock" of European analysts.

"You don't even know who you are dealing with anymore," Mr Caldicott said.

All the major companies were interested in was in buying up their competitors.

The cure for the monopolies disease was a monopolies commission.

Right move

"The South African Government made the right move in appointing a Competitions Board but only gave it R300 000 and it has to compete with the best wheeler-dealers in the business".

The congress passed a resolution expressing its concern with the apparent failure of the Competitions Board to combat the growth of cartels and monopolies.

It believed in the importance of statutory measures to preserve competition by preventing excessive concentration of economic power leading to restrictive practices contrary to the public interest.

Mr Raymond Parsons, the chief executive of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, said the implications of the Western Cape's message would be studied in depth by Assocom's economic committee with a view to putting forward a similar motion at Assocom's annual congress later this year.

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

BUTHELEZI SCORES VIOLENCE--The chief minister of the South African black state of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has warned blacks in South Africa against using violence in their struggle for liberation. In his speech read by the KwaZulu minister of education and culture, Dr Oscar Dlomo, to the chairman of industries in Durban, Chief Buthelezi described the employment of violence as being [word indistinct] danger and said that whatever was done in the struggle for liberation blacks should not damage the foundation on which the future was to be built. He said black politicians in the South African context found it easy to play on the emotions of black frustrations to whip up sentiments of protest. Chief Buthelezi criticized those politicians who used protest politics by jumping from one bandwagon to another in their attempts to become celebrities. Referring to the proposals for a new constitution in South Africa, Chief Buthelezi said blacks rejected the proposal because it was founded on fault, which he said was a step away from any prospective power sharing. He said the new constitution would make racism a fundamental organizing political principle in South African politics. He said it would be rejected for this reason, even if a fourth parliament for blacks was created. [Text] [MB221626 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 22 Jul 83]

PRINCIPAL REMOVED FROM SOWETO SCHOOL--Pretoria, 20 Jul (SAPA)--Mr H.T. Venter, whose presence at Ibhongo Secondary State School in Soweto sparked a boycott of classes by pupils more than a week ago, will no longer be principal of the school when it reopens. This was revealed in a statement released yesterday by the office of the regional director of the Department of Education and Training (DET), Mr J. P. Engelbrecht. In the statement, Mr Engelbrecht said the decision had been taken as a result of recommendations from parents of pupils with the support of the school's governing council. A circuit inspector will open the school and thereafter it will be under the care of school inspectors until a new principal is appointed, according to the statement. Pupils had said they would not return to classes unless Mr Venter was removed. A DET circular released to a newspaper at the weekend said the parents of pupils had expressed confidence in Mr Venter as the school principal. [Text] [MB200928 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0803 GMT 20 Jul 83]

SABRA CHIEF'S COMMENTS SCORED--The leader of the Labor Party, the Reverend Allen Hendrickse, has described as unpracticable the views on coloreds of Professor Karel Boshoff of the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs, SABRA. Mr Hendrickse was approached for comment after a television program last night in which Professor Boshoff said that a significant number of whites did not agree with the political direction advocated by the coloreds. Professor Boshoff said the constitution bill did not meet the colored community's demands, and if white self-determination were to be maintained, coloreds should develop separately in their own areas. Mr Hendrickse said Professor Boshoff had an unrealistic comprehension of racial affairs. On one hand he feared the coloreds, and on the other he realized that his plans could not work. Mr Hendrickse said the economic separation advocated by Professor Boshoff was not realistic because the economy was already integrated. [Text] [MB211748 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 21 Jul 83]

PROGRESS IN PROCESSING ID APPLICATIONS--A spokesman for the Department of Internal Affairs says good progress is being made with working away the backlog of 70,000 applications for new or amended identity documents for whites. In an interview in Pretoria he said that the appeal to voters who were not yet in possession of identity documents to apply for them without delay had not yet had the desired result. Regarding the 70,000 applications, he said the backlog should be eliminated by the 30th of this month and that the department was confident that the documents would be posted to applicants before the 31st of August. The spokesman said voters who had not yet applied for their new identity documents would be well advised to submit their applications to the various regional offices of the department as soon as possible, because the documents could be essential in proposed referendum on a new constitutional dispensation. The old green identity card would no longer be recognized as proof of identity. [Text] [MB221312 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 22 Jul 83]

KWANDEBELE MINISTER ON HEUNIS ANNOUNCEMENT--Mr Skosana, the chief minister of KwaNdebele, says his government is happy that final decision has been reached on consolidation. He said planning can now go ahead. Commenting on the government's decision on the white areas to be incorporated into KwaNdebele in the consolidation proposals for the area, Mr Skosana said his government is sorry to learn of the exclusion of certain areas for which appeals were made for their inclusion in KwaNdebele. He said his government will continue to make further appeals for the incorporation of those areas because their inclusion is necessary for KwaNdebele's economic development to become a viable and valued member of the Southern African community of independent nations. Reacting to the announcement incorporating certain white farms into KwaNdebele, Mr Skosana said he is happy that the matter has been resolved because there have been many conflicting reports on the matter. In announcing the white areas to be incorporated into KwaNdebele, Mr Chris Heunis, the acting minister of cooperation and development, said the incorporation of land coincides with proposals which were announced in May this year, except that less land in the Rust der Winter region will be added, and more land in the (Moloto)-Sybrandskraal region will be given. These areas are in the Cullinan and Bronkhorstspuit districts. [Text] [MB211744 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 21 Jul 83]

MUSLIMS TO MECCA--The next group of Muslim pilgrims will leave Port Elizabeth for Johannesburg on the first leg of their flight to Mecca on July 31. They will travel on a chartered flight from Jan Smuts Airport. A group of 15 men and women pilgrims left Port Elizabeth for Johannesburg on their way to the Mecca on June 15, during the month of Ramadan. They travelled on the regular flight from Jan Smuts airport via Nairobi. All the pilgrims will be back in South Africa on September 27. The chairman of the Eastern Cape Haj Committee, Mr Yusuf Panday, said he was happy that the visa controversy which arose earlier this year had been solved. All South African pilgrims were required to obtain visas before they could enter Saudi Arabia. This caused concern among the local Muslim community because of certain misunderstandings. The matter had, however, been cleared up and visas would again be issued at Jeddah Airport, as in previous years. [Text] [Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 20 Jul 83 p 3]

MINING RECRUITMENT DRIVE--In another history making event, the Chamber of Mines has granted the Black Allied Mining and Construction Workers Union access to recruit black-workers in South Africa's mining industry. The most interesting feature about the newly-formed union is that its president, Mr Letsatsi Mosala, is a labour secretary of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo). Azapo has for a long time taken great interest in labour movements, but its involvement has mainly been limited to friendly, informal links with emerging unions. Mr Mosala has said that the union was independent of the organisation. He should be seen as a worker who must also exercise his rights in the community. The union, which has a membership of over 11 000, is growing from strength to strength, and is planning to negotiate a recognition agreement on several issues. "We have held talks over access to gold and coal mines, but the Chamber objected to some aspects of the union's constitution. We hope at the next meeting the objections will be clarified," he said. A spokesman for the Chamber of Mines confirmed that they had granted the union access to recruit workers on their mines. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 29 Jul 83 p 2]

TSHABALALA HITS ASSASSINS--The ruthless killings of two Daveyton community leaders was the work of armchair revolutionists intent on sowing seeds of confusion in the community, the Atteridgeville/Saulsville Community Council charged yesterday. At their monthly meeting yesterday the council chairman, Mr Joseph Tshabalala, launched a scathing attack on the killers of Mr Jacob "JR" Ratale (54), who was gunned down in cold blood in his shop on the night of July 15 this year, and Mr Andrew Nxumalo, who was shot dead last year. Reacting to the killings, Mr Tshabalala condemned the "brutal murders" and made a passionate plea to the public that: "If you do not like anybody in the council, do not kill him--vote him out." [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 29 Jul 83 p 4]

SAWU MEN HELD--Two organisers of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Sawu) were detained by South African Security police on Wednesday. Head of security, Col A P van der Merwe, confirmed the detentions of Mr Derrick Smoko and Mr Shephard Mayekiso at the Sawu office here. The detentions bring to four the number of Sawu officials being held in the border. The vice-president, Mr Sisa Njikelana, and an organiser, Mr Bonisile Tuluma, were denied by Ciskei police last week. Col Van der Merwe said Mr Smoko and Mr Mayekiso were being held in connection with possessing and distributing subversive literature. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 29 Jul 83 p 4]

JUMBE ANNOUNCES MEASURES TO STRENGTHEN ZANZIBAR'S ECONOMY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 14 Jul 83 p 3

[Text]

THE Chairman of Zanzibar Revolutionary Council, Alhaj Aboud Jumbe, has announced various measures of strengthening the Isles' economy.

The measures include increasing production and the quality of cloves — Zanzibar's economic mainstay — and maintenance of land for cultivation of other cash and food crops to diversify the Zanzibar economy.

Alhaj Jumbe announced the measures on Tuesday at an Idd-El-Fitr Baraza held at Mkoani, Pemba. His address was broadcast live by Radio Tanzania Zanzibar.

Alhaj Jumbe said Zanzibar's economy was faced with two major problems — that of depending on clove alone and shortage of land. Even that land available was not used properly, he added.

On deterioration of clove production in the Isles, Alhaj Jumbe said some 1,000 tonnes were sold last year against the target of 7,200 tonnes.

He said cloves exported earned little foreign exchange compared to the Isles internal requirements (expenditure).

The gap was covered by use of savings. "But we cannot continue like this," he stressed.

Alhaj Jumbe also said that efforts would be directed to securing more markets for the crop through Tanzania's foreign offices.

He called for increased efforts in the production of other cash crops to meet the increasing internal expenditure.

He advised that crops suitable for Isles climate, those that took short time to grow and whose prices were high, should be cultivated. Cultivation of rubber, cardamom and black pepper should be intensified, he added.

On proper land use, Alhaj Jumbe said land would be assessed to identify farming areas, building areas and that a census would also be conducted on the people to know the exact population and their occupations.

However, he noted that the problem of shortage of land was aggravated by poor care of land. Most farms were not looked after and that the yield from each acre was low.

CSO: 3400/1673

GOVERNMENT PLANS NEW DRIVE TO ENSURE MINISTRIES' MOVE TO DODOMA

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Jul 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Government plans a new drive to ensure ministries move to Dodoma during the next ten years, Parliament was told in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Presenting estimates for his Ministry, the Minister of State in the President's Office responsible for the capital development, Ndugu Samwel Sitta, said Ministries should work out a strategy of using temporary housing facilities.

The Minister said it was improper for government ministries and other departments to sit in Dar es Salaam and await reports from Dodoma over completion of new housing schemes. This attitude could completely throttle the entire capital project, Ndugu Sitta cautioned.

He said further efforts would be made to control the construction of houses in Dar es Salaam and divert such projects to Dodoma.

Ndugu Sitta said incentives would be given to various people interested in building houses in Dodoma, including loan to individuals and groups of people wishing to build houses in the new capital.

Measures would also be initiated to hasten surveying and allocation of plots without having necessarily to

wait for completion of roads, water and other necessities. Water kiosks would be set up to cater for the people who would build houses under this programme, he said.

The Minister announced that the Government would stress on providing such basic services as water, electricity, roads, sewage system, hospitals and hotels. He hoped other relevant institutions would co-operate in instituting the plans.

He informed the House that basic services would be increased this financial year. These include construction of water dams and water pumping stations.

Designs for the capital road network had already been completed.

During the current financial year, some 903 houses were to be built in the new capital, the Minister said. Of these, 151 would be built by the National Insurance Corporation (NIC), 252 by the National Provident Fund (NPF), and 500 houses would be built under co-operative housing schemes, he said.

He said 82 houses would be completed at the Mlimwa Magharibi area, and buildings to house two Ministries would be built

during the year. Expansion of the Capital Development Authority (CDA) head office and the construction of Maji Mlezi would be completed, he added.

The Regional Hospital would be expanded with assistance from The Aga Khan, whose contribution would cover foreign components of the project, Ndugu Sitta said.

He said during the last financial year, a large number of plots was set aside for construction of houses by members of the Diplomatic Corps. Some foreign institutions also made applications for plots.

Debating the estimates, Ndugu Haji Vusi Pandu (Zanzibar North B) said CDA must take precautionary measures to guard the new city from the menace of loiterers and vagabonds as was the case in other towns.

The MP for Dodoma Urban, Ndugu Sara Joy Mwenge, said CDA should speed up survey of plots to discourage squatters. However, she warned that demolition of unplanned buildings must be done after consultation with the victims.

Winding up the debate, Ndugu Sitta stressed that his Ministry was determined to make satisfactory progress in Dodoma in the next 10 years, adding that failure would be exploited by the country's enemies opposed to the Party decision.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER NOTES JKT PLANS, ACHIEVEMENTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Jul 83 p 3

[Article by Willie Chiwango]

[Text] The Ministry of Defence and National Service plans to introduce refresher courses for ex-national servicemen to acquaint them with modern weaponry and defence techniques.

Announcing this in Dar es Salaam on Sunday night, Deputy Minister Stephen Kibona said the scheme was designed to polish the skills of the servicemen in the face of the new developments in the defence sphere.

Ndugu Kibona said at the climax of celebrations to mark the 20th anniversary of the National Service (JKT) held at Mgulani JKT Dar es Salaam that the move was in compliance with the Party and Government directives on strengthening the national defence.

"All the servicemen, whether enlisted on compulsory or voluntary terms, and the People's Militia, will be required to undertake refresher courses in the defence field," the deputy minister said.

He, however, did not specify the duration of the courses, nor when they are due to start.

Ndugu Kibona said it was his ministry's aim that JKT was spread to all villages throughout the country within the next 20 years.

He explained that the villages would serve as the base of the JKT and was hopeful that it would even not take 20 years for the move to be accomplished.

Commending the JKT for the tremendous achievements recorded during its 20 years of existence, Ndugu Kibona called for concerted efforts to train more people in the fields of defence and economic production.

He noted that his ministry would ensure that the JKT cultural troupe was strengthened so that it could offer enough entertainment to the servicemen in camps.

The minister insisted that from now youths who serve the JKT on voluntary basis would be required to return to their villages on completion their three-year term with the JKT.

He observed that most of the youths preferred to resort to urban areas to seek employment.

Nudgu Kibona said the youths were trained so that they would serve their villages. It was JKT's duty to ensure that volunteer servicemen returned to their villages, he added.

The Chief of JKT, Major-General Nelson Mkisi, said JKT had planned to enlist three youths from each village a year but it had not managed to do so.

"We don't have enough camps to accommodate all the youths who are interested in joining the JKT. Plans are, however, underway to establish more camps," Ndugu Mkisi said.

He said JKT had so far established camps in 14 regions on Tanzania Mainland. He added that JKT envisaged to set up camps in all regions and in the villages.

Ndugu Mkisi said JKT had during its 20 years of existence participated in setting up villages and constructing dispensaries in some regions.

He said JKT has also maintained good relations with neighbouring countries and it has sent experts to train youths in some of the countries.

He said JKT had received delegations from countries such as Nigeria, Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago which had come to study the structure of JKT.

CSO: 3400/1673

MINERALS MINISTRY PRESENTS 1983, 1984 ESTIMATES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Jul 83 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Excerpt]

THE Ministry of Minerals has announced plans to revamp the sector, including opening it up to massive foreign investment and formation of a development organisation to cater for small scale miners.

The Minister, Ndugu Paul Bomani, told the National Assembly in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the minerals sector was a potential foreign exchange earner but its development was hampered by lack of capital and technology.

Presenting his Ministry's 1983/84 estimates, the Minister said under the plans to rehabilitate the sector based on a new mineral prospecting and mining policy, foreign investors would get concessional deals.

He told the House that customs duty and sales tax on prospecting equipment and mining plants would be suspended. If the prospector succeeds to open a mine, the amount of tax chargeable on the plant would form the government's equity contribution to the project, he said.

Ndugu Bomani said his Ministry had prepared a guide for investors giving priority to coal, iron, industrial minerals and other deposits directly supporting the country's efforts at self-sufficiency.

He said royalties charged on the investors would be between one-and-a-half and 15 per cent depending on the type of mineral and the size of the investment.

Corporation tax would be fixed at 50 per cent with allowance for accelerated depreciation while additional profits tax would be 40 per cent of the net cashflow, he explained.

The Minister said the Government would hold at least 51 shares in all profit making large scale mining projects. He said mining companies

would be allowed to open foreign accounts with part of the foreign exchange earnings to import spare parts and other services.

He told the House that contracts for mineral prospecting and mining would be co-ordinated by a special committee comprising members from the Ministries of Finance; Planning and economic affairs; Justice; Industries; Minerals and the Bank of Tanzania.

He said preparations on the structure and composition of the development organisation for small miners which would be similar to the Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) were underway.

The organisation would offer extension services and training to small miners who, he said, were operating randomly.

Ndugu Bomani said his Ministry had prepared recommendations on a system of licensing and supervising small scale mining to check illegal mining which is characterised by murders and other crimes, especially in areas with gold deposits.

Under the recommendations, registered villages and co-operative societies would get preference in issuing licences for small scale prospecting and mining activities, he said.

Applicants would undergo special instruction courses on prospecting and mining to be conducted by the Ministry, he explained, adding that laws on mining would be reviewed to institute harsher punishment against defaulters.

The selling price for miners would be reviewed to ensure reasonable returns and the proposed organisation would be responsible for marketing the products, Ndugu Bomani said.

He told the House that earnings by the minerals sector declined by 91,130,000/- to 220,500,000/- last

year compared to 1981 because of falling world market prices and reduced demand.

He said scientific geological surveys had revealed nickel, cobalt, copper and tungsten deposits along the "Karagwe-Ankole System" in Kagera Region while "Nzega Greenstone Belt" covering Mwanza, Shinyanga and Tabora regions was known to have gold, silver and copper.

Another target area is the "Victoria Basin" containing kimberlite rock known to harbour diamond, he said. Recent survey located the rock near the Mwadui Gold Mines at Kolandoto and Galamba areas, he explained.

The Minister said surveys by radiation spectrometer had located uranium in Rufiji area. The mineral is also found near Lakes Manyara and Natron and in the central regions, he said.

He said the Rukwa Valley was believed to have gas and even oil deposits while coal and iron ore deposits existed in Ruvuma, Iringa and Mbeya regions. Tanga, Kilimanjaro and Arusha regions were known to have various precious stones.

Ndugu Bomani said commercial mining of graphite and ruby would start in Morogoro and Mahenge, respectively. He said small quantities of bauxite had been located in Tanga Region and that soda ash was abundant in Lake Natron in Arusha Region.

"Our new minerals survey map is full of pins (showing location of the various deposits) like the sky is full of stars," he told the House.

The Minister asked the House to approve 243,575,600/- for his Ministry's 1983/84 expenditure. He said 24,975,600/- would be the recurrent budget and 218,600,000/- for development projects.

TWICO ENTERS JOINT VENTURE WITH PRC FIRM TO SET UP SAWMILL

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 17 Jul 83 p 3

[Text]

THE TANZANIA Wood Industry Corporation (TWICO) has entered into a joint venture with a Chinese firm to form a sawmill which will produce timber for export and furniture making. The project is worth 33m/-.

An agreement to that effect was signed in Dar es Salaam yesterday by the Acting TWICO Board Chairman, Professor Kami Rwegasira and the Managing Director of the China State Construction and Engineering Corporation (CSCEC), Ndugu Tien Ying Chun. The TWICO General Manager, Ndugu J. Mushi, also signed the agreement at the corporation's headquarters.

According to Ndugu Mushi, the joint company to be known as Ushinkiano Wood Products Company (UWPC) Limited will be set up at TWICO's Mang'ula sawmill in Kilombero District and shall also establish a branch at Kilwa where a furniture line will be opened for export and local markets.

The UWPC will basically cut timber, mainly mahogany, *mninga* and the blackwood (*mpingo*), the bulk of which will be exported to earn the country foreign exchange, he pointed out.

Ndugu Mushi said that TWICO will hold 51 per cent

shares of the company while the Chinese firm will hold 49 per cent shares.

The general manager further said that the UWPC will start production early next year and the period between now to the end of this year will be used for installation of equipment which will come from China. Experts would also come from China, he said.

The joint venture will increase production capacity of the Mang'ula sawmill from the present 1,000 to 10,000 cubic metres of timber a year.

Ndugu Mushi explained that the venture will rehabilitate the present sawmill which used to produce railway sleepers during the construction of the Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA) line in the early 1970s by integrating the sawmill with a veneer manufacturing plant and furniture factory for export purposes.

He further said that the UWPC will start by small production of timber for export to all countries adding that the furniture line at Kilwa will export furniture in "knock down" form.

The signing of an agreement for a joint company yesterday climaxed talks between TWICO and a five-man Chinese delegation who visited the Mang'ula sawmill and Kilwa in May this year.

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT MINISTRY PRESENTS 1983, 1984 ESTIMATES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Jul 83 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Excerpt] **THE** Ministry of Manpower Development and Administration plans seminars for senior civil servants in ministries and regions on the enforcement of Standing Orders and Civil Service Regulations to maximise efficiency in the Civil Service, the National Assembly was told in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The Minister, Ndugu Pius Ng'wandu, said the seminars would involve Principal Secretaries, Regional Development Directors, heads of autonomous government departments, ministerial manpower officers, regional manpower officers and similar officials in the districts.

Presenting his Ministry's 1983/84 estimates, Ndugu Ng'wandu said the seminars were intended to awaken the administrators on the importance of the regulations and orders in improving the performance of the Civil Service.

He told the House that discipline and work efficiency had deteriorated in the Civil Service and that his Ministry was determined to rectify the situation on the basis of

Government Circular No. 1 of 1983 issued by the Prime Minister.

He said government efforts must be supported by civil servants who should strictly adhere to the regulations and standing orders in their daily work.

He told the House that civil servants must report early for work and remain in the office throughout the working hours. They are also obliged to take good care of working facilities and equipment and observe stores and financial regulations.

The Minister said his Ministry planned to establish a national Staff College to improve management training for senior government and parastatal organisation officials.

He told the House that 280 such officials attended training in 1982/83 at different institutions of learning. Such training courses would continue during this financial year.

The Minister told the House that the first long-term programme to train local experts for all development sectors conducted between 1964 and 1980 had registered satisfactory results and that Tanzanians employed in senior positions accounted for 92.7 per cent in 1980 compared to 17.9 per cent when the programme was launched.

Ndugu Ng'wandu said the 1981/82-1985/86 manpower

development programme would be conducted in phases of one year each to allow annual review of the implementation process to match them to economic trends.

He explained that under an agreement between the Government and the United States in 1979, 31 Tanzanians had undergone degree-level training in rural development in the US while 38 others are currently in training. One candidate had returned home for health reasons, he said.

He said the programme covered Mbeya, Rukwa, Ruvuma, Iringa and Arusha regions, in which 60 villages have already received training in village development. The entire programme would cover 350 villages by 1987, he said.

The Minister said under the agreement regional training centres had been established locally in Mbeya, Arusha and Iringa regions and a fourth would be opened at Mlale, Ruvuma Region, next month.

He said eight people had been trained in agriculture, livestock development, natural resources, co-operatives, community development and management under the first phase of the programme last year. Four others were undergoing training while 12 more students would be trained this year, he said.

CSO: 3400/1673

STATISTICS BUREAU COMPLETES 1978 POPULATION CENSUS ANALYSIS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 16 Jul 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Bureau of Statistics under the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs has completed the 1978 population census analysis and a report is expected to be released by September, the National Assembly was told in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The Minister of State for Planning and Economic Affairs, Ndugu Kighoma Malima, said that during the last financial year, the Bureau also conducted an analysis of industrial census.

Presenting his Ministry's estimates amounting to 109,356,800/- for this financial year, Ndugu Malima said in a speech read on his behalf by the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Ndugu Paul Kimiti, that analysis was conducted on employment, immigration, hotels and wildlife, transportation and prices for various items.

He explained that in the population census, pamphlets on census summary, fertility and mortality housing conditions, and socio-economic

characteristic had been compiled and published.

Ndugu Malima, who is currently in Maputo attending a meeting of the Tanzania-Mozambique Joint Commission for Cooperation, said in his speech that an industrial census report was now at its final stages and that the Bureau would soon publish the second issue on industries employing between five and nine people.

Ndugu Malima said during this financial year, the Bureau would continue analysing various sectors' statistics and would also complete analysis of the industrial sector census and the household budget survey.

He explained that the agricultural census, originally launched in the 1981/82 financial year but was suspended the following year, would start again at its preliminary stages. The census had been suspended for lack of funds.

He said there was an urgent need to re-launch the census because the nation had given top priority to agriculture.

CSO: 3400/1673

NYERERE OPENS BRAZILIAN BUILT MOROGORO-DODOMA HIGHWAY

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 17 Jul 83 p 1

[Article by Attilio Tagalile]

[Excerpt]

PRESIDENT Nyerere yesterday opened the newly built Morogoro-Dodoma highway heralding improved links between the new capital and Dar es Salaam and a smooth flow of traffic to western parts of the country.

The 260-kilometre stretch between Morogoro and Dodoma was built by a Brazilian firm — Engenharia Comercio Industries SA-ECISA, at a cost of 913.6m/-. Construction took three years.

Welcoming President Nyerere to perform the opening ceremony at the camp here, the Minister of Works, Ndugu Guntram Itatiro, said the new road had reduced the distance between Dodoma and Morogoro by 23 kilometres and cut back the time by three hours from the original seven.

He said it would also smoothen and expand traffic flow to western Tanzania and neighbouring countries of Rwanda and Burundi. He appealed to Tanzanians living in the regions transversed by the road to increase production to provide resources to develop other areas.

He said the ministry was planning to install two weighing bridges in Dodoma and Morogoro to check extra heavy vehicle using the highway and damaging it.

The minister noted that most of the country's newly built road were being damaged every year by extra heavy vehicles, adding that the installation of the

bridges will ensure that the road is used only by vehicles of recommended weight.

Ndugu Itatiro however stressed that successful maintenance of the newly opened highway will heavily depend on the cooperation between the public and law enforcement institutions.

The minister called on motorists and pedestrians to scrupulously observe road safety rules and regulations so as to avoid unnecessary accidents on the highway.

He said the Brazilian contractors, Engenharia Comercio Industries SA (ECISA) have handed over to the government the Dumila camp along with its 65 room — lodging house, godown, workshop, 12 graders, 13 road scrapers, 45 tippers, 15 low loaders and other construction equipment.

Ndugu Itatiro said his ministry planned to transform the camp into a school for training Tanzanians in road maintenance and construction.

Commenting on construction work, the minister said the 260-kilometre road would have been completed in June last year but the two-year road contract had an extra year added to it due to a variety of problems which included foreign exchange constraints and lack of construction materials.

The minister said following the construction of the new road the distance between Morogoro and Dodoma had been reduced by 23 kilometres, which he said would have otherwise cost the government not less than 65m/-

DEPUTY MINISTER NOTES FACTORS DELAYING THB LOANS TO ZANZIBAR

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Jul 83 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Excerpt] **INDECISION** by the Zanzibar Government to pay back a Tanzania Housing Bank (THB) loan and the Zanzibar's failure to guarantee smooth collection of remittances from individual borrowers are the factors delaying extension of housing loans to the Isles.

Deputy Minister for Finance Venance Ngula told the National Assembly in Dar es Salaam on Saturday that negotiations on the matter were going on between the Bank and the Government but no decision had been reached.

Winding up the debate on the 1983/84 estimates of the Ministry of Finance Ndugu Ngula said the debts owed by the Zanzibar government were loaned by the defunct Tanzania Housing Finance Company which was succeeded by THB.

He did not specify the amount which, he said, financed construction of residential

houses which have been taken over by the government.

He said after settling the debt, the Zanzibar government would be required to guarantee that housing loan payments by individual borrowers would be collected by employers and remitted to the Bank.

He told the House that THB was committed to extend its services to the Isles but stressed that the two conditions had to be fulfilled to facilitate the extension.

He said discussions on the matter, started in 1979, had succeeded to convince the Zanzibar government to pass laws legalising plot ownership and providing for charging of interest on housing loans as demanded by THB.

However, when the House sat as a Committee of Supply to deliberate on the Ministry's estimates, **Ndugu Sukwa Saidi Sukwa (Zanzibar House of Representatives)**

described the Deputy Minister's explanation as unsatisfactory and demanded "more convincing details."

Ndugu Sukwa said if THB could not serve all the people of Zanzibar, it should cater for islanders working with Union institutions such as the People's Defence Forces, Police and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Minister for Finance, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya, assured the MP that the Union Government was working on the problems preventing extension of THB services to Zanzibar and that a solution would be found soon.

He added, however, that the Bank had suspended loan disbursements because of financial difficulties. Even if the services were extended to Zanzibar, the granting of loans would depend on the financial situation, he said.

CSO: 3400/1673

TCA MANAGER NOTES STEPS TO OVERCOME COTTON GROWING PROBLEMS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Jul 83 p 1

[Text]

THE Tanzania Cotton Authority (TCA) has appealed to cotton-growing peasants to use compost manure to revitalise the soil fertility for higher yield per hectare.

The TCA General Manager, Ndugu M. S. Mdope, made the appeal in a special message to mark the tenth TCA anniversary published in a supplement of the Party weekly, *Mzalendo* yesterday.

Ndugu Mdope outlined several steps to be taken by the Authority to counter problems hindering cotton growing activities in the country.

He said a new department had been formed within the authority charged with testing soil fertility and advise on ways to combat the problem. The department will deal squarely with the question of land use.

He pointed out that since proper agricultural farming methods were not being followed, the authority in collaboration with the Party and Government leaders was conducting campaigns to educate peasants on modern farming methods. This was being done through the radio, seminars, booklets, cinemas and through TCA experimental farms.

The General Manager said the Authority, in co-operation with the

irrigation department, was also planning to establish irrigation farms such as that at Bugwema in Mara Region. The Bugwema farm will initially start with 1,618 hectares. He did not however say where the farm will be located.

The Authority is also planning to start special farms at Kwamsisi in Handeni District and at Furuwa in Ulanga District, Morogoro. The Furuwa farm will be irrigated, he explained.

He explained that areas earmarked for expansion were on the eastern zone in Morogoro, Mbeya, Coast, Tanga, Kilimanjaro and Arusha Regions whose soils were suitable for cotton growing.

The General Manager urged Party and Government leaders to encourage peasants in these areas to cultivate the crop.

On the western cotton growing area in the Lake Victoria zone, which produces 95 per cent of all cotton in the country its soil has depreciated. Ndugu Mdope said peasants in those areas are being advised to use intensive farming.

Ndugu Mdope further said that the Authority will continue to set aside funds for research and development of cotton.

CSO: 3400/1673

MORE THAN FIVE THOUSAND JOBLESS REGISTER IN DAR ES SALAAM

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Jul 83 p 3

[Article by Tiruhungwa Michael]

[Excerpt]

MORE than five thousand jobless people in Dar es Salaam have registered themselves in response to the Government call under the Human Resources Deployment Act.

The Dar es Salaam Regional Commissioner, Ndugu John Mhaviile, said this over the weekend, when he addressed Ilala District Tanzania Women Organisation (UWT) leaders.

He said 3,209 were from Temeke District, 1,904 from Ilala and 875 from Kinondoni.

Ndugu Mhaviile pointed out that the number did not include those who had voluntarily left the city for their respective home areas. Many jobless people were approaching his office everyday seeking for travelling assistance to their villages.

He told the meeting, also attended by the Party Secretary-General, Ndugu Rashid Kawawa, that the region had been partitioned into three divisions to facilitate allocation of farm-lands for the jobless.

The first circle, which covers the city centre, has been identified as that occupied by office and industrial workers.

Ndugu Mhaviile said the second circle consisted of 14 villages within the city boundaries. It is from within these villages that farming plots would be allocated for the workers and their wives residing in the city centre.

He said the third circle included 35 villages in the city outskirts from which farming plots would be allocated to jobless people who come from Dar es Salaam Region. The area included Mvuti, Bunju, Chanika, Msogola, Goba and Mabwe-Pande villages. The circle has an area of 16,800 hectares.

The Regional Commissioner reiterated that those who were not permanent residents of Dar es Salaam would be repatriated, adding that the Government was considering assisting them with travelling fares.

He also said that a team of agricultural and livestock experts had already presented their reports on the implementation of the programme. However, the Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) has yet to present its report, he pointed out.

He added that his office was awaiting results of the research conducted by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare which will identify activities to be classified as 'lawful income-generating occupations' as provided for in the Act.

The Prime Minister last month said that experts in various disciplines would be consulted to give advice and technical assistance in the implementation of the Act.

Ndugu Mhaviile urged the jobless to come forward so that they could be incorporated into the programme. He said employees applying for farming plots should register themselves at their places of work.

TPDC MANAGER SAYS CRUDE OIL SUPPLIES WILL LAST SIX WEEKS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 14 Jul 83 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text] **DISCHARGING** of 20,000 tonnes of diesel from Libya, which arrived in the country late last week, was expected to be completed last night for immediate distribution, it was learnt in Dar es Salaam.

The Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) General Manager, Ndugu Sylvester Barongo, told the *Daily News* yesterday that this and the 75,000 tonnes of crude oil delivered earlier would last for between one and one-and-a-half months.

He said refining of the crude consignment which also came from Libya would take time because the handling capacity of the Tanzanian and Italian Petroleum Refining Company (TIPER) was 2,000 tonnes a day.

Ndugu Barongo could not say how much diesel would be processed out of the consignment. He explained that it was a new type of crude for TIPER.

He said, however, that preliminary estimates showed the crude and diesel consignments would "make things look alright for a while".

Depending on the distribution pattern, the supply may last for one or one-and-a-half months," he said.

The General Manager declined to give details on efforts to get more crude oil and refined petroleum products, but he said the situation was under very close monitoring.

He stressed that local refining of petroleum by TIPER sufficed only 50 per cent of the domestic demand, adding that the deficit had to be bridged by imported refined products.

A spokesman for Total (Tanzania) Limited said the two consignments would ensure normal fuel supplies up to the middle of next month. The situation beyond that would be determined by government efforts to secure more imports, he said.

He said the supply of diesel had improved since the arrival of the 75,000 tonnes of crude late last month. "We have been selling everything we receive ... We hope the situation will improve further," he said.

The shortage of gasoline, described as temporary by the Government, has affected the major sections of the transport sector, including regional transport companies and the Shirika La Usafir Dar es Salaam (UDA), which have reduced or suspended their services.

UDA, which was forced to reduce operation hours from 18 to eight a day, extended its services to some 13 hours early this week. Company officials were not available yesterday to say when full operation would resume.

Reports from Mtwara said the regional transport company (KATMMU), which suspended services two weeks ago, would resume operations

this week after receiving diesel.

A company official told *Shihata* on Tuesday that passenger and cargo services, including haulage of crops, would resume between Mtwara and Tunduru, Nachingwea, Newala and Masasi.

Passenger services between Mtwara, Lindi and Masasi by the Mtwara District Development Corporation were also suspended and some government and parastatal organisations vehicles grounded because of the fuel shortage.

The shortage also affected power and water supply in Mtwara town, according to *Shihata*.

A government statement issued on June 24 said movement of coffee from Moshi, Mbanga and Kagera would be given top priority in distribution of available fuel.

Regions engaged in cotton harvesting and transportation of sugar, wheat, tobacco and cashewnuts would also get preference, the statement said.

It said regions would allocate their fuel quotas to priority areas. Regions with less activity would get reduced quotas until the situation improved, it added.

The statement said the shortage was caused by inadequate foreign exchange needed to import crude oil and refined petroleum products.

POLITICAL SITUATION CONTINUES TO SMOLDER

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3439, 11 Jul 83 pp 1601-1602

[Text] THE OFFICIAL silence following the military and civil unrest in Upper Volta was finally broken on June 28 when President Ouédraogo gave a long press conference aimed at reassuring the country that the situation was under control. But he proposed no solutions to the underlying problems which had created the conflict, and his stated desire to give up the presidency as quickly as possible left most observers to conclude that little was going to change in Upper Volta.

The President condemned the ousted radical tendency led by the former Prime Minister, Captain Sankara, as forcefully as his understated style would allow. The Prime Minister and his allies had been manipulated by the marxist *Parti Africain de L'Indépendance*, which, the President claimed, had already achieved three-quarters of its programme for Upper Volta: if the authorities had not intervened on May 17, Voltaics would have ended up with "a communist society".

All political conflict in the army was now over, the President claimed. The forums of the CSP (the *Commission de Contrôle* and the *Secrétariat Permanent*), had been "taken over by a few people at the heart of the CSP". The "problems" had been solved by banning these forums and all army meetings in which different sections present their views: "there are no more politics within the army", the President said.

The "revolutionary Voltaic Voice", a radio station, was being relayed by Libyan radio, the President stated. This was "flagrant proof of unacceptable interference in our internal affairs".

Despite the expulsion of the Libyan Chargé d'Affaires, diplomatic relations

with Libya were not yet broken, the President had summoned the new Chargé "to protest energetically" against Libya's involvement in the radio broadcasts, and he was now waiting for the Libyan reaction. Major Ouédraogo went on to complain bitterly about the promises made by Colonel Gaddafi when he visited Ouagadougou on May Day. Gaddafi had promised "construction of a hospital, road repairs, assistance to the national budget etc". "What people do not know," the President said, "is that all of these promises had already been made. Conventions had been signed for these same projects since 1979. The promises about our budgetary impasse were made in February, but we had still not seen anything concrete by May 17." According to the President, Libya had previously promised an interest-free loan to the country, but during the Colonel's visit they tried to add interest; Upper Volta refused.

As for his own future, President Ouédraogo stated that he was "not gifted" in politics, and preferred to remain a soldier. He would not stand in the elections: "I still have my stethoscope in my bag and it will give me great pleasure to use it". He was opposed to military men running the country, and accepted that it was going to be difficult to stop the old political class coming back to power. "I have already said, we cannot stop the old political class with texts and constitutions. We can try, but it is by no means clear that we will succeed".

Maurice Yameogo, Upper Volta's first president and founder of the UDV (Voltaic Democratic Union) party, must have listened eagerly to these words in Koudougou, where he is clearly preparing

himself for the elections. Now 60 years old, he is still enormously popular in his region and addressed as "Monsieur Le President". Most people are apparently prepared to forget his five-year sentence for embezzlement from the state.

The overall impression of calmness which President Ouedraogo aimed to create in his press conference was reinforced the next day by a complete lifting of the curfew which has been in force all over the country since the C-RP took power in November last year. Bars and nightclubs stayed crowded until dawn, while traditional "dodo" dancers and drummers who perform at this time of year paraded noisily through the different *quartiers* of Ouagadougou late into the night.

The celebrations must have sounded a hollow note for those ministers who were

dismissed following the arrests of May 17. They had been given until July 1 to leave their ministerial homes, and none are allowed to leave Ouagadougou without permission from the Minister of the Interior, Major Tarnagda. Some of these unfortunates are tailed everywhere they go by policemen. Caprain Sankara has been completely released, as was announced by the President, but has not been allocated any role within the army, and spends his days at home with his family.

But things are not as calm and controlled as the President would have his country believe. The events of May and June may well not be over. The ousted radical group are certainly not giving up this easily, and many meetings are going on to discuss how best to respond to the situation.

West Africa will report on these meetings in the coming weeks.

CSO: 3400/1672

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SPEAKER LISTS BAN AGAINST PAPER'S REPORTERS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 15 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] Speaker of the National Assembly Mr. Robinson Nabulyato yesterday lifted the ban against Zambia DAILY MAIL reporters who have not covered Parliament since last February.

The Speaker ordered the lifting of the ban at the beginning of the fifth and final session of the fourth national assembly which resumed business yesterday after adjourning sine die in March this year.

Mr Nabulyato said in an announcement that the Editor-In-Chief of the DAILY MAIL Mr Komani Kachinga has written to him and to the House apologising and in appealing for the lifting of the ban has assured that the paper would ensure that competent and responsible reporters are assigned to cover Parliament.

"Honourable members, the Editor-In-Chief has faithfully apologised. It is my humble duty to request the House to accept the apology in the same spirit that it came and there being no objections I order the ban against the Zambia DAILY MAIL reporters lifted," Mr Nabulyato said.

The Press passes for entry to Parliament premises were withdrawn from MAIL reporters on February 17 this year until further notice or until the paper applied for such entry permits when they were able to present responsible reporters.

The MAIL was banned on February 17, by the Speaker due to erroneous reporting of proceedings in the House.

The MAIL made three errors in its reports on proceedings of the House in February 17 issue.

CSO: 3400/1675

ZCTU ACCUSES GOVERNMENT OF DELAYING TACTICS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Jul 83 pp 1, 5

[Text]

THE Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) yesterday accused the Party and its Government of employing delaying tactics in convening a meeting of a special committee formed to study and analyse demands by labour leaders on the proposed ten per cent wage ceiling for workers.

ZCTU general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba said in an interview in Kitwe yesterday the labour movement was getting concerned about the delays in calling for the committee's meeting which is chaired by Prime Minister Mundia.

The committee was formed at the end of a two-day talks called by President Kaunda to discuss with labour leaders their rejection of the wage rise ceiling.

Dr Kaunda instructed the committee — which comprised representatives from the ministry of Finance and Labour and Social Services, Prices and Incomes Commission on one hand, and unionists on the other — to meet as soon as

possible and report its findings to him.

Mr Zimba wondered yesterday what the Government was waiting for in convening the meeting, saying some officials were dragging their feet and waiting for other matters to torpedo the decision of the committee.

He warned the Government was inviting uncalled for reaction from the labour movement by delaying the meeting. The ZCTU was now flooded with inquiries from workers wanting to know when the talks would be held.

Continued delays would force the ZCTU general council to take unilateral decisions on the wage ceiling issue which could include either going ahead with the talks or rejecting them altogether.

The labour movement was aware there were pressing national issues like the forthcoming Party General Conference and elections, but workers' poverty and empty stomachs were equally urgent matters.

CSO: 3400/1675

ZAMBIA-ZIMBABWE PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE RESUMES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Jul 83 p 9

[Excerpt] **PASSENGER train services between Zambia and Zimbabwe resumed in style yesterday, ten years after the racist Rhodesian minority regime of Ian Smith closed the border between the two countries.**

The inaugural train rolled onto Victoria Falls bridge cutting a ribbon across the line to mark the resumption of passenger traffic.

Zimbabwean Minister of Transport, Mr Farai Masango was at the controls and in the driver's cabin with him was Power Transport and Communications Minister, General Kingsley Chinkuli and general manager of Zimbabwe National Railways, Mr Nigel Lea-Cox and his Zambian counterpart Mr Basil Monze.

The train rolled into Livingstone carrying government and railway officials from both countries, Pressmen and Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) militants.

Earlier Mr Masango drove to the Zambian side and invited Gen Chinkuli.

At Victoria Falls station Gen Chinkuli told a gathering that Zimbabwe independence had brought a new era of dignity to that country.

Zimbabwe's independence had made it possible for the people of the two countries to witness the inauguration of "the long overdue passenger train service."

The resumption of the services was within the spirit of the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) and the Preferential Trade Area (PTA).

Gen Chinkuli told the managements of both railway systems to consider improving the efficiency of the resumed services.

"The administrations must take a fresh look at fare structures to attract more traffic lest the resumption of the services would be a futile exercise in the face of stiff competition from air services."

If the fares were raised beyond the reach of the ordinary people the number of passengers would drop resulting in reduced revenue, he said.

He urged the managements to investigate a possibility of introducing high-speed rail car services to ease congestion particularly during school holidays.

"A well run passenger railway system is a potential

attraction to tourist traffic which in turn means a profitable source of foreign exchange and local revenue."

At Livingstone railway station Mr Masango said the restoration of the service would strengthen friendly relations between the two nations.

"The railway between Victoria Falls and Kalomo was opened on July 1, 1905 and has been running until the racist Rhodesian regime closed the border in 1973."

Mr Masango said the closure did not affect traffic for Zaire in both directions. The border was re-opened on October 6, 1978, and since then only freight traffic had been moving on both sides.

The resumption of the passenger service was a result of the September 29, 1982 first joint permanent commission meeting at which lack of passenger services between the two states was discussed.

Several meetings followed after that examining the viability of the services. It was later agreed one daily service in each direction would be feasible.

He said a recent survey revealed there was a potential market of 10,000 passengers a month. With the resumption of the services the market would be captured to rail.

DBZ TO OFFER CONCESSIONAL LOAN TERMS TO PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 16 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] **THE DEVELOPMENT Bank of Zambia (DBZ) will offer concessional loan terms to prospective investors to expedite the establishment of a viable small-scale industrial sector, President Kaunda announced yesterday.**

But, he advised the bank to scrutinise all applications critically to ensure that only deserving persons were granted loans to avoid any wastage of the vital resources.

Opening the Development House, the new headquarters of the bank in Lusaka, the President further called for the immediate removal of the cumbersome procedures which retard progress of budding entrepreneurs.

Urging Zambians to participate in the national endeavour of building a prosperous small-scale industrial sector, he said: "As prospective investors they will enjoy concessional terms for their loans. They will be protected from foreign exchange risks and will be required to make a lower contribution than applies to the normal DBZ supported projects."

However, applicants will have to convince the bank that they have a sound project idea and the necessary entrepreneurial qualities. "Let me, therefore, state in clear terms that the assistance offered under the scheme is not charity but is serious and earnest proposition to hard-working, energetic, resourceful, sincere and honest Zambians.

He lauded the bank's decision to establish a company called Small-Scale Enterprises Promotion Limited in conjunction with Friedrich Ebert Foundation of West Germany. This will play a key role in boosting production.

The first three small-scale industrial projects were sanctioned yesterday by the DBZ board of directors. The President commended the bank for its swift initiative.

Noting with concern that prior to any start of production, the entrepreneur was faced with many hurdles such as incorporation of a company, licences to manufacture and sell, plot allocation, service connections and others, Dr Kaunda called on relevant authorities to eliminate these impediments.

"There is no reason why these procedures should be cumbersome and time consuming. It is incumbent upon the authorities to give efficient service to the people, and I shall not condone anybody who stands in the way of making our society more productive," he warned.

The Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) will give prospective assistance to prospective

entrepreneurs in such areas as market assessment, selection of technology, feasibility study, licencing and registration.

The Bank of Zambia will introduce a credit guarantee scheme and the DBZ, along with commercial banks, will extend financial assistance.

Dr Kaunda explained that the overall objective of the scheme was to extend industries to rural and semi-urban areas, to promote local enterprise and thereby ensure the prosperity of the remote parts of the country.

Calling on the bank to exercise caution when disbursing its funds, the President said careful consideration ought to be given to the efficiency with which financial resources were allocated and utilised.

He emphasised the importance of avoiding wastage, pointing out that borrowed foreign capital had to be serviced and repaid irrespective of how it was used to improve the domestic economy.

"If this is not the case, we forego the benefits our investment while remaining burdened with debt servicing obligations."

BOZ TO REMIT PART OF SUM BELONGING TO INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 18 Jul 83 p 7

[Article by Ephraim Sumaili]

[Excerpt]

THE GOVERNMENT has authorised the Bank of Zambia to remit part of over K40 million belonging to international airlines operating in Zambia. Board of Airlines Representatives (BAR), chairman, Mr Frederick Ndeto disclosed in Lusaka at the weekend.

The money, belonging to British Caledonian, India, Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania, Zimbabwe Airways, Aeroflot, UTA, Royal Swazi and Air Zaire was remitted last month, Mr Ndeto said.

The airlines had at the end of last year accumulated over K40 million on ticket sales in Zambia and it was reported that less than K2 million was remitted.

Mr Ndeto who is also Kenya Airways manager for Zambia and Malawi declined to give the actual amount remitted but said, it was "substantial."

"All airlines operating in Zambia are satisfied with the allocation. The fact however, is that the pipeline of unremitted money is still growing because tickets are being sold everyday," he explained.

The airlines have been experiencing a lot of problems in remitting money to their countries because of the foreign exchange difficulties Zambia is facing.

And Mr Ndeto said that it is with full realisation of the

country's financial difficulties that international carriers felt grateful with the allocation which was given by the central bank.

He pointed out that this was the first time the Bank of Zambia had released 'a lump sum of money' for remittance to all airlines at one time.

The move has pleased everybody because the money was evenly distributed unlike in the past when individual airlines negotiated for their allocations, Mr Ndeto said.

The previous system, he observed bred discontent among some airlines who felt that they were under-allocated.

Reviewing the airlines activities since last December when the government introduced air travel restrictions, he noted that no airline has contravened the regula-

tions imposed by the central bank.

The BAR market reform committee has ensured that 'all airlines operating in Zambia play a clean game' in conformity with the regulations, he said.

Because of the faithfulness demonstrated by the airlines, there is presently no problem of under-cutting on air ticket sales, Mr Ndeto explained.

The only problem facing the carriers including Zambian Airways, is the delay in clearing the paper work. The same problem has affected the central bank when approving ticket sales.

The BAR has offered suggestions on how to overcome the problem but it still remains the bank's prerogative to stick to the current procedure or to change, Mr Ndeto said.

UNHCR SAYS ANGOLA BORDER SECURITY SITUATION UNSAFE FOR OPERATIONS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Jul 83 p 2

[Text] THE United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) has said the security situation along Angola/Zambia border is not safe for its operations.

UNHCR deputy representative in Zambia Mr Susumu Horie said: "We are concerned about new findings of refugees along the border with Angola, because new arrivals are not being known due to the security situation in border areas which is not conducive."

Mr Horie is in the Angolan government delegation as an observer. The delegation is here to mobilise refugees to return back to Angola to go and participate in national reconstruction programmes.

The UNHCR chief disclosed that there were 90,000 refugees in Zambia, out of which 70,000 were Angolans, most of them scattered along the border areas.

"There are 56,000 Angolan refugees in North-Western Province along the border areas, in addition to 10,243 at Maheba settlement camp. There are also 4,000 refugees

in Western Province," he explained.

The remaining 20,000 refugees are from Zaire, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia and South Africa. There were few university students from Uganda sponsored by the UNHCR and were waiting to complete their studies before they could be repatriated.

Asked what UNHCR thought about the proposed repatriation of Angolan refugees, Mr Horie said:

"The UNHCR is aware of the importance of the repatriation exercise. But the most important element is that the exercise should be of voluntary nature. They (refugees) should not be forced to go back to Angola under any circumstances."

The UNHCR chief explained that there were three "durable" solutions to refugees problems: "One was voluntary repatriation."

The second was local integration of refugees in the country of asylum and the third resettlement in the third countries by the UNHCR which has to find recipient countries.

He admitted there was need for more educational and medical facilities at Maheba, but limited funds were affecting the work.

Mr Horie said the UNHCR would next year hold an international conference for African refugees in Geneva, Switzerland.

Angolan central committee member and governor for Moxico province Mr Celestino Shinhama, when addressing Angolan refugees at Maheba "A" Primary School in Solwezi urged the refugees to go back to Angola and help in the reconstruction of that country.

The Angola delegation of eight led by Mr Shinhama was accompanied to Maheba by, among others, North-Western provincial political secretary Mr Dusken Kakompe, acting Zambian commissioner for refugees Mr Misheck Mwila and acting under secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs Mr Edington Sikazwe.

Mr Shinhama admitted there was war going on between MPLA government and UNITA's Jonas Savimbi rebel forces. —Zana.

ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMITTEE PROBING SOME 'TOP-LEVEL' LEADERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] **THE Anti-Corruption Commission is actively investigating a number of "top-level" leaders in the Party and its Government for corruption, commissioner Mr Justice William Bruce-Lyle revealed in Lusaka yesterday.**

So far the commission has submitted 13 reports to President Kaunda on irregularities by some top officials in which it could not establish strong enough cases for prosecution.

Among those being probed are some parastatal executives.

Speaking during a Press briefing on progress made by the commission since it became operational seven months ago, Mr Justice Bruce-Lyle said there were not many reports being made involving "the top flies."

It was not the intention of the commission to concentrate the bulk of its resources on investigating and prosecuting "small flies" but at the moment this had been unavoidable because most reports were those on uninfluential members of society.

But on the whole the level of corruption in Zambia had not attained alarming proportions yet and because of this the commission attached great importance to its prevention.

Since it started work the commission had received 350 complaints of alleged or suspected corrup-

tion. Of this number 163 have been authorised for investigations.

Complaints made to the commission but which fell outside its jurisdiction were referred to appropriate authorities and the complainants advised of this.

Out of its own investigations the commission had undertaken eight prosecutions for offences against the Corrupt Practices Act.

Of the eight one had resulted in a conviction of five years for the offender while the others were in various stages of prosecution.

The commission was now streamlining administrative systems in two ministries to make them less prone to corruption.

The exercise was being undertaken after persistent reports from people in the two ministries.

Officers from the commission found that there was a fault in the procedures being followed in those institutions.

He said the ministries were those dealing in the issue of permits and licences and with the administration of law.

Mr Justice Bruce-Lyle said ultimately it might become necessary to streamline rules and procedures in all Gov-

ernment undertakings to guard against corruption.

Investigations had been undertaken in suspicious deals concluded between Zambian agencies and foreign companies. In some cases officers from the commission had travelled abroad to carry out probes.

Mr Justice Bruce-Lyle appealed to the public to report corrupt practices to the commission.

The commission would look into all reports received and would not identify the complainants if they did not want to be known.

The commission had been impressed with the vigilance and cooperation it had received from works committees and Party committees at places of work which Mr Justice Bruce-Lyle said were "true watchdogs".

On ministers and other top-level leaders being investigated he said this was a result of complaints made to the commission.

But this should not be misconstrued to mean the whole leadership was corrupt, he stressed.

The commission had devoted more resources to combating high-level corruption because that was the "most dangerous form of corruption."

MINISTER OF STATE REPORTS ON CIVIL SERVICE CUTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Jul 83 p 1

[Excerpt] The Government has pruned the Civil Service from 80,916 in 1980 to 70,801 last year, Minister of State for Civil Service Dr Mutumba Bull told Parliament yesterday.

She was answering Member of Parliament for Liuwa, Mr Namushi Namuchana who wanted to know what measures had been taken in the last two years to prune the public service as a cost-saving measure.

For the past three years the personnel division had restricted the growth of the civil service. The division did this by freezing all vacant posts in the clerical, executive and administrative level.

"What this means is that no money is provided for such posts by Parliament and therefore they cannot be filled."

Dr Bull said freezing of vacant posts was a continuing process. "As such whenever any post in these three categories becomes vacant during the year, it is automatically frozen."

The Government reduced the civil service by terminating the contract or temporary appointments of officers who were re-appointed to the Civil Service after retirement by giving them three months notice.

Rationalised

The Government had rationalised the public service by ensuring ministries and departments which asked for the creation of new posts, or the upgrading of existing ones declared savings on the personal emoluments vote by surrendering some of the existing fully funded vacant posts.

"These vacancies occur when the officers get promoted, dismissed, retired or resign. Sometimes, vacancies occur when a project for which they were created to service has been completed."

CSO: 3400/1675

BRIEFS

IMMIGRATION OFFICERS ABDUCTED--Zairean authorities abducted two Zambian immigration officers from Kaputa, Northern Province into Zaire and were only released this week after representations from the Government, it was learnt yesterday. Northern Province permanent secretary Mr Isaac Manda confirmed the officers, but said he had not been told exactly when the incident took place. Speaking in an interview from Kasama he said he received a report on the matter on Tuesday but the next day another one was sent to him saying the officers had been released. According to informed sources, the Zambians were taken hostage in retaliation for alleged arrest of three Zaireans by immigration officials in the area. It was not known whether the Zaireans had been released. A report had been sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Lusaka. "The ministry should be in a better position to know whether there were representations from us before our officers were released," Mr Manda said. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Jul 83 p 1]

CLOSURE OF MOSQUE--Lusaka police have ordered the closure of Chibolya Muslim mosque after recent riots between rival factions which left one man dead and several others seriously injured. Force headquarters spokesman said yesterday investigations into the incident had been launched and police had ordered no prayers should be held in the mosque pending the outcome of the probe. The two rival factions are the Muslim Association of Zambia and the Zambia Muslim Society. A senior member of the association Mr Ali Mtalika told TIMES yesterday services were suspended three weeks ago. He said trouble began over the use of funds by former chairman. The former chairman aggravated the issue by refusing to step down from chairmanship which he had for 20 years during which no elections were held contrary to the association's constitution which stipulated that polls should be held every two years. Party officials stepped into the matter and ordered elections should be held but they were postponed on two occasions because the former chairman allegedly failed to turn up. A new executive was elected on the third occasion although the former chairman did not attend. But after the elections members of the Zambia Muslim Society allegedly stormed the mosque while prayers were being held and threw stones and bricks at the congregation killing Mr Janna of Chawama township. Police picked up three members of the society for interrogation. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Jul 83 p 1]

MANPOWER SURVEY--The Census and Statistics Office is carrying out a pilot manpower survey designed to collect information on the nation's working force and to identify areas with acute manpower shortages. Director of Census and Statistics Mr Jeremiah Banda said in Lusaka yesterday that the survey will enable the country plan properly to enhance development. [as published] "The increasing importance of high level and skilled manpower to the country's economic development cannot be emphasised such that the current information on the nation's manpower resources forms an important facet in development planning," he said. Mr Banda said the statistics office carried out manpower surveys annually but that the current survey was more detailed and important for the planners. [Excerpt] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 16 Jul 83 p 5]

CSO: 3400/1675

CANADIANS HOPE FOR MORE LOCAL BUSINESS VENTURES

Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 21 Jul 83 p 1

[Text]

CANADIAN engineering and management consultants, Hudson Merani Associates, have negotiated a \$328 000 deal for the local manufacture of wheelchairs and are looking for other joint ventures with local companies.

The deal, one of the three negotiated with local medical and dental suppliers, Surgimed (Pvt) Ltd, is expected to fulfil the local demand for wheelchairs. The other two are — manufacturing of laboratory reagents and the manufacture of bandages and dressings.

"The deal will be funded by Surgimed and will receive export financing from the Export Development Corporation of the Canadian Government," said Mr Bob Hooda, HMA's vice president of overseas operations.

Surgimed has a plant in Harare for the manufacture of wheelchairs and hopes to export to the SADCC region in the second year of operations with HMA.

"This will be a labour intensive project and we are trying to employ ex-combatants who were injured in the war," said Surgimed's managing director, Mr Danny Meyer.

"Training of these workers will be done in Canada and material will be locally produced except for a few components which will have to be imported," said Mr Meyer.

The project is expected to start at the beginning of next year with an initial production of 1000 wheelchairs a year. Two types of wheelchairs named "The Horizon" and "The Laurentian" will be produced.

"There is such a backlog of wheelchair orders in this country, particularly in the rural areas, that for the first year our products will be only for the Zimbabwe market. But, after that, we will look for export markets.

"The plant is capable of producing more than 2000 units a year which gives us an increase of about 50 percent in production for the second year," said Mr Meyer.

Mr Hooda claimed his was the only Canadian company which placed emphasis on industries in the SADCC region. It has set up a number of projects in other African countries including Tanzania and Zambia.

"We are currently organising an industrial seminar of the SADCC region to be held in Toronto in September and hope to attract about 100 Canadian companies," said Mr Hooda.

Mr Hooda said: "We specialise in supplying technology to Third World countries and are presently focusing on SADCC. We have been involved in a number of turnkey projects in other African countries which included water resources and edible oil, among other things."

Mr Hooda left for Zambia last week and will be back in September to finalise a deal to put up a foundry for the manufacture of electrical connectors in Harare. He hopes to meet other businessmen interested in joint ventures.

CSO: 3400/1707

FIRST TRADE AGREEMENT WITH PAKISTAN

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 15 Jul 83 p 5

[Text]

THE RECENT addition of a trade office to the Pakistani embassy in Harare, following visits by two trade delegations from Pakistan in 1980, has paved the way for the signing of the first trade agreement between Zimbabwe and Pakistan. This is due to take place within the next fortnight, according to Mr Abid Javed Akbar, First Secretary (Commercial), of the embassy.

"The new agreement", Mr Akbar said, "is a comprehensive goodwill type of agreement, whereby each country will give the other 'most favoured nation' treatment in all aspects of trade".

"A Pakistan delegation, headed by the Minister for production and industries, visited Zimbabwe in August, 1980, and signed a protocol creating a joint ministerial commission and a memorandum of understanding for furthering economic collaboration between the two countries", he said.

Another trade delegation was in Zimbabwe in October, 1980, when, Mr Akbar said, a trade agreement was proposed. It is to be signed in the second or third week of July this year, by the Pakistani

ambassador to Zimbabwe and local officials.

The concept of a trade office as part of the embassy was conceived a year ago, Mr Akbar said, but the office became operative only in April this year, on his arrival.

"Its objective is to create a better awareness of Pakistan's technological and industrial capabilities, and to give impetus to the promotion of existing commercial relations between Zimbabwe and Pakistan.

He said an "export display centre" will be set up in Harare in the next three to four months.

"The idea is not to dazzle local industrialists with a physical display of the broad range of our industrial goods, but to display those which can help Zimbabwe in her programme of rural uplift".

He said goods like diesel irrigation pumps and cotton gins will be displayed in the new centre, to promote its rural uplift theme. The Pakistani stand at next year's Zimbabwe International Trade Fair will have the same theme, he said.

"Depending on the local reception of the goods on display in the export display centre, they

will be changed from time to time, and other exhibits that people would like to see brought out from Pakistan. We will also have lots of literature on industrial estates, such as those that uplifted Pakistan's economically backward areas," he said.

Pakistan imports from Zimbabwe tea, coffee extract, wattle extract, asbestos, and minerals. It exports "marginal quantities of cotton yarn and zinc oxide," according to Mr Akbar.

CSO: 3400/1707

MANPOWER PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT MINISTER CRITICIZES CAPITALISM

Harare THE HERALD in English 16 Jul 83 p 5

[Text] A DELIBERATE capitalist wage strategy by the private sector is largely to blame for creating staffing problems in the country's technical training colleges, says the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Dr Frederick Shava.

Addressing students, lecturers and industrialists at the annual speech and prize-giving ceremony for the technical college, held at the Bulawayo City Hall on Thursday, Cde Shava rejected accusations levelled at the Government about the shortage of manpower and failure to staff fully the

"The Government also lays the blame squarely on the pervasive capitalist practices which put self before society," he said.

"In our view the problems of college staffing have arisen by and large as a result of a deliberate capitalist wage strategy by the private sector which increased competition for skills and evidenced the gap between public and private sector salary structures."

Cde Shava said when the new social order was established the Government enunciated the policy of reconciliation, reconstruction and rehabilitation.

But many skilled workers, with the subtle and overt encouragement of their avowed capitalist sympathisers from "within and outside Zimbabwe, unleashed the initial onslaught on this policy of progress and prosperity".

"All of a sudden they had employment opportunities galore both in other countries, especially South Africa, and in the local private sector," said the minister.

In some cases minors were helped to leave and secure training outside the country. "Thus the stage was locally set for oppo-

available colleges.

ents of the new social order to wage a policy of economic destabilisation in our country."

The private sector had the capacity to offer internationally competitive conditions of service, particularly salaries, which even surpassed those offered by most of the developed countries, not to mention developing countries.

"Paradoxically these conditions could neither retain nor recall those skilled workers whose emigration had been orchestrated. The salaries of Government technical staff, especially at the colleges, and the Government fees for technical examiners and moderators suddenly became low on a relative scale."

A multiplicity of training officer posts were created in industry. In the ensuing private sectors recruitment exercises, the Government technical staff, especially the college lecturers, were the prime target and therefore offered the posts.

At the same time the numerous part-time lecturers dwindled to a trickle, because it was claimed that the demand on their time in industry had increased out of proportion.

"The result was deferment or cancellation of

college-based courses at short notice and thus creating a *raison d'être* for individual organisations to establish their own little polytechnics headed by the former college lecturers."

Cde Shava said the Government was now being asked to allocate vast sums of foreign exchange for "these umpteen little polytechnics to acquire the necessary training facilities, so that, it is claimed, their experienced lecturers can conduct standard training".

"No government anywhere in the world, even if it had excess foreign exchange would accept this kind of blackmail when similar facilities are lying idle at colleges."

To redress the situation legislation that will provide for the establishment of a national manpower advisory body would be presented in Parliament.

The board would be composed of citizens from different sectors of our economy, including the public sector.

An establishment of a fund which would be used to back up public and private efforts to establish and maintain the national manpower development infrastructure would also be included in the legislation.

BRIEFS

LOAN AGREEMENT WITH FRG—Zimbabwe's Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany, Dr Eubert Moashaire, signed two loan agreements worth Z\$9.5 million, with the Bank for Reconstruction in Frankfurt, on Monday said a spokesman for the FRG Embassy in Zimbabwe yesterday. The money would be used for two projects said the spokesman. The first agreement for \$4 million would be used by the Agricultural Finance Corporation, as a contribution to the peasant sector credit programme, providing medium and long-term loans to farmers in communal lands. The second agreement, worth \$5.5 million would provide for the irrigation programme for the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development. Most of this money would go to the Tshovane irrigation project in the Chiredzi district said the spokesman. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 20 Jul 83 p 1]

BRITISH MILITARY TRUCKS PURCHASE—The Bedford company in Britain, commercial vehicle division of America's General Motors, is reported to have won a contract worth about \$7.6 million to supply military trucks in Zimbabwe. According to the report in last week's AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, delivery of the 240 MJR four-wheeled drive vehicles and spares has already started. As they are said to be "urgently needed" they are being shipped complete with tyres but will be fitted with locally built bodies. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 15 Jul 83 p 5]

ROBBERIES FORCE POLICE REDEPLOYMENT—Harare, 26 Jul (SAPA)—The government has redeployed police in all banks and building societies in Harare and Bulawayo following the recent spate of robberies, the secretary for home affairs, Mr William Henning, said in an interview published today. He said a decision had been taken to post police at all banks and building societies and it was expected that all the branches which had been closed would be reopened. The move follows pleas by members of parliament and the public to tighten security at financial institutions. Mr Henning said police would continue to be deployed at banks and building societies according to the demands of the security situation. A week ago, a messenger was killed when a gunman held up two CABS sub-branches in Harare. The robberies forced CABS to shut down 14 of its branches and the Beverley Building Society closed seven branches. Police protection is to remain in force until the banks and building societies had taken the necessary tighter security measures themselves. [Text] [MB260914 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0823 GMT 26 Jul 83]

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